

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS

HIGHWAY REPAIR IS STORY OF 7 TO 1

Cost of Placing Each Dollar's Worth
of Material Purchased for
Roads in 1914 was \$7.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

Average Cost of Material Per Mile
Last Year Was \$6.47 While \$43.33
was Expended for Labor.

The report of the cost of repairing the gravel roads in Jackson county in 1914 is a story of 7 to 1. In the report filed by Henry Price, county highway superintendent, it is found that the cost of putting the material on the roads was \$7 for each one dollar's worth of material purchased during the last twelve months. This does not take into account the money spent for new machinery or equipment, but is computed upon the amount paid in salaries and wages and the actual cost of the material as shown by the itemized statement.

The report shows that the salary of the county highway superintendent was \$1,322.50 and that his assistants were paid a total of \$4,233.13. Day laborers drew \$1,973.59 and teamsters were paid \$17,066.16. The above items aggregate \$24,595.38 or the amount that was paid by the county for the purpose of having the material placed on the various roads under the supervision of the superintendent. The total cost of the material purchased was \$3,724.39. The largest amount paid for materials was \$1,487.11 for 23,313 yards of gravel. Material for macadam roads cost \$883.11, a total of 722 yards of rock having been purchased during the past year. Iron pipe for sewers cost \$1,077.44 and another kind of pipe cost \$148.43. Forty-four barrels of cement cost \$61.45 and lumber to the amount of \$30.95 was purchased. Dynamite and powder for blasting cost \$8.20 and \$5.70 was spent for slate and cinders. Posts, wire and nails purchased during the year cost \$22.00.

Taking the report as a basis the average cost of the gravel was six and one-third cents per yard while the stone cost \$1.22 cents a yard. The report of the county auditor for the year 1914 shows that there are 576 miles of improved highways in the county. Taking this report as a basis it is found from the highway superintendent's statement that an average of \$6.47 was expended for materials for each mile of improved highways in the county while the work to place that material cost an average of \$43.33 a mile.

The report states that the county received \$5,647.39 from automobile licenses and this sum was turned into the road fund. The total receipts for the year were \$43,707.62 while the expenditures were \$29,787.84, leaving a balance of \$13,919.78.

The county highways superintendent's report in full is as follows:

RECEIPTS.
Bal. Jan. 1, 1914.....\$ 7,530.00
Taxes.....30,530.23
Auto licenses.....5,647.39

Total Receipts.....\$43,707.62
(Continued on page 8, column 2).

ANNUAL INSPECTION AND BANQUET OF CANTON SEYMOUR

New Officers will be Installed at Annual Social Meeting of Patriarchs Militant.

Canton Seymour No. 11, P. M., will hold its annual banquet and social session this evening at the I. O. O. F. hall. The annual inspection will also be held at the meeting, with Col. H. K. Landis, of Canton Indianapolis, acting as inspecting officer. Major General Joseph A. Deffority, of Elwood, the state commander, is also expected to be present at the meeting, as are several out-of-town members of the Canton.

The recently elected officers of the Canton will be installed by Past Commander Mark Williams of Indianapolis. They are as follows: Captain, B. F. Gillman; Lieutenant, Urban Kysar; Ensign, H. C. Bretthauer; Clerk, F. L. Schornick; Accountant, W. L. Clark.

After the inspection and installation ceremonies, a supper, the piece de resistance of which will be roasted Minore chickens furnished by Chev. Geo. S. Clark, will be served by Herman Chambers, of the Palace Restaurant. The supper will be followed by a program and social session.

\$75,000 DAMAGES ASKED IN ALIENATION SUIT

Wife of Prominent Indianapolis Attorney Makes Sensational Charges in Complaint.

By United Press.
Indianapolis, January 21—Mrs. Beulah Walker, wife of B. F. Walker, a well known attorney here, today filed suit for \$75,000 against Mrs. Isabelle Davis, charging that the latter had alienated the affections of her husband.

Mrs. Walker alleged that Mrs. Davis is now paying the expenses of Walker at the Colonial Hotel here and that Mrs. Davis took Walker on a two weeks' trip to New Orleans, Louisville and other places and bought diamonds, an automobile and other expensive gifts for him. Mrs. Davis is the wife of Lawrence B. Davis, an attorney here, and is considered wealthy.

Mrs. Walker's complaint stated that she was married to Walker in 1894 and that they have three children. The first indications that she was losing the affections of her husband came eighteen months ago, she said. When asked about the suit today Mrs. Davis said it was "outrageous." "There are no grounds for it and I will investigate."

VILLA WILL CONTINUE STRUGGLE IN MEXICO

Assured the Administration That Americans There Will be Fully Protected.

By United Press.
Washington, January 21—General Villa today notified the administration here through Consul Carothers at El Paso that he will continue his struggle for the liberty of Mexico.

In the chaotic condition in which Mexico is again plunged Villa pledged full protection to Americans there.

Your patronage is solicited for manicure and hand massage. Work done at your home or at my office, Lucille Brown, 503 West Second street. Phone 278-R. j23d

One of the most sensational and thrilling episodes yet of "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY", will be seen tonight at Majestic.

JANUARY TERM TO CLOSE THIS WEEK

Only One Jury Case Has Been Heard in Circuit Court but Judge has Decided Quite a Number.

SEVERAL ACTIONS DISMISSED

Judge Swails will go to Bedford Monday for New Term of Lawrence Circuit Court.

The January term of the Jackson circuit court will come to a close the last of this week and preparations for adjournment are being made. Although quite a number of cases have been heard by the judge, there has been but one jury case during the term.

Judge Swails will go to Lawrence county Monday when the new term of the Lawrence circuit court will be opened. It is understood that an unusually busy session is anticipated there and that a number of the damage suits against the Southern Indiana Power Company will be settled. According to the reports some of these cases will likely be compromised in order to avoid the heavy court costs. The jury commissioners have already drawn the grand and petit jurors and it is expected that a number of jury trials will be held. A few cases from this county have been venued to Lawrence county and may be called to trial during the coming term.

The case of the Medora Canning Company against the B. & O. Southwestern Railroad Company for damages was stricken from the docket but by agreement may be reinstated by either party. The complaint asks damages from the defendant company resulting from the 1913 flood and is similar to the Zollman case which was recently tried in the Monroe circuit court, having been venued from this county.

The case of Ella Smith vs. Frank Smith for a divorce, was dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Special Judge S. B. Lowe heard the evidence in the case of Frank Terkhorn, et al., against Ziba McMahon, to reform a contract, and was taken under advisement.

The case of the State of Indiana against Aaron Abell for failure to provide, was dismissed upon motion of the prosecutor.

The superintendent of construction of the ditch for which a petition was filed by Henry Eggersman, et al., asked an extension of time until November 1, 1915, and the request was granted.

The case of Louisa K. Durst against Carl A. Mead for foreclosure of mortgage, was tried before Judge Swails and judgment in the sum of \$1,260.60 was given the plaintiff.

George Bowers has filed a suit against Martha Dienester, charging that the defendant enticed his wife, Lula Bowers, away from home. He demands damages in the sum of \$1,500.

Albert E. Chilton has filed suit against H. G. Stratton for an alleged violation of a contract and seeks \$175 which he claims is due him. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant entered into a contract with him

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

NEW MEASURE HITS ECONOMY PROGRAM

Proposed Reorganization of Judicial Circuits Would Entail Needless Expense.

MUCH OPPOSITION IS FOUND

Claimed That One Judge Can Handle Court Business of the Jackson-Lawrence District.

Considerable opposition is found in both Jackson and Lawrence counties to the bill before the lower branch of the Indiana legislature which provides for a re-organization of judicial circuits whereby this county would be joined with Scott county and Lawrence county would be constituted a new and separate circuit. Since 1911 Jackson and Lawrence counties have constituted a joint district and Scott, Jennings and Ripley counties have formed another. The purpose assigned for the proposed change is that the judicial business in Lawrence county has grown to the point where the organization of a new circuit is justified, yet under the present arrangement the same judge can take care of all the work in both courts.

It is pointed out that as the present legislature has made a loud cry about economy the bill will have hard "sledding" for the organization of a new circuit will mean an additional expenditure of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year of state funds. A number of local attorneys say that the proposed reorganization of the circuit would do absolutely no good and that the additional cost would be in direct opposition to the "economy" program of the Democratic legislature. In case such a change is voted the appointment of a circuit judge for Lawrence county and a prosecuting attorney for the proposed Jackson-Scott circuit would be necessary. At least one appointment would also be made in the Jennings and Ripley circuit.

Those who favor the change declare that the docket in Lawrence county is very heavy and that some of the cases are being delayed. On the other hand, it is asserted, the congested condition of the Lawrence county docket is due to the many cases filed against the Southern Indiana Power Company and that these will be settled at an early date. When the Power Company actions are out of the way the docket will not be so heavy but that all the cases could be heard within a reasonable length of time in the joint circuit, declare those who are acquainted with the conditions. Enlisted among the opposition to the measure are members of both parties who believe that the change would only result in additional expense and that the state would do well to begin its economy program when the vote is taken on the bill.

Jackson county has been buffeted about from one district to another for the last ten years until about the time the attorneys are accustomed to one circuit the county is changed into another. The district composed of Jackson and Lawrence county has proven satisfactory and the circuit judge has been able to give each case

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

TURKISH RETREAT FROM CAUCASUS BECOMING A ROUT

Forces are Disorganized and Rear Guards are Captured by Russian Cavalry.

By United Press.

Petrograd, January 21—The Turkish retreat from the Caucasus has become almost a rout, according to official reports received here today. In their flight the Turkish forces are becoming disorganized and the rear guards are falling into the hands of the Russian cavalry.

In a series of such engagements with the remnants of the retreating Turkish army the Russians have captured many prisoners, according to the reports. A Russian torpedo boat operating in the Black Sea near Batum sunk twelve Turkish cargo vessels, the dispatches say.

AUSTRIAN FORCES REPORT CAPTURE OF STRONG POSITION

Russians Protected by Stone Farm Buildings Along Donajec River Are in Retreat.

By United Press.

Vienna, January 21—Capture of a strong Russian position on the Donajec River, in western Galicia, was reported in an official statement from the Austrian war office today. The Russians held a strong position along the west bank of the Donajec River and the Austrian artillery shelled stone farm buildings behind which the Russian infantry lay and forced their retreat to the river. The destruction of a bridge over the Donajec which the enemy had constructed in the Carpathians was also reported.

BIG GERMAN AMMUNITION DEPOT IS DESTROYED

French Aviators Find Location and Give Range to Allied Gunners Who Did Effective Shelling.

By United Press.

Paris, January 21—Destruction of a big German ammunition depot from which the German forces operating near Rheims drew their supplies, was reported in the official dispatches this afternoon. According to unofficial reports the explosion of the powder supplies resulted in many deaths.

French aviators found the location of the ammunition depot and gave the range to the Allied gunners who succeeded in striking the building. The tremendous explosion shook the earth for miles around.

Child Dead.

Sadie C., the two year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Briner, died this morning about 9 o'clock at her home on South Broadway, after an illness of only a few days of pneumonia. The funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence, conducted by the Rev. W. A. Schruoff, pastor of the German M. E. church. Burial at Riverview cemetery.

Mrs. Zelma Leas went to Greenwood this afternoon to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Freeman and to attend a home talent play given there this evening in which her daughter, Miss Justine, has a leading part.

Mrs. D. G. Dunkin and daughter, Vivian, came from Columbus this morning to spend the day with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Smith.

Standard and Select Oysters. The Model.

Fresh oysters. Kelly's Lunch Stand. n3d-tf

EUGENICS BILL PASSED IN SENATE

Senator Thornton Makes Only Speech in Opposition to Measure Adopted by 32 to 12 Vote.

ELSNER WITH THE MAJORITY

Senator Hazen Declares "Young Men Should go to Their Brides With Clean Skirts."

By United Press.

Indianapolis, January 21—The Senate today by a vote of 32 to 12 passed the eugenics bill which would require both parties applying for a marriage license to present a physician's certificate that they are not affected with any transmissible disease including tuberculosis. The chief opposition came from Senator Thornton representing the border counties of Floyd and Harrison and Jeffersonville, the green of Indiana, who made the only speech against the measure.

"Why we wouldn't have a marriage on the border of this state in five years if this bill went through," he said. "There are eight thousand reasons why I wouldn't vote for the bill."

"There were 1,995 marriages in Jeffersonville in 1914," said Thornton. "Home is the crowning desire of a man's longing soul," he said. "Nothing should hinder this achievement." He declared the physicians were lobbying for this measure in order to get the fees involved and said such legislation was fraternalistic.

Senator Hazen, the Boonville editor, brought forth a ripple of laughter when he declared in favor of the bill, "Young men should go to their brides with clean skirts."

The bill was amended to apply only to males who apply for marriage licenses and was passed as amended.

Senator Van Auker said couples from Illinois and Kentucky flocked to Indiana because of the loose marriage laws here and as a result "marrying squires" made a fortune. "Society has a right to say that deceased men should not marry only to burden society with diseased children."

Senator Elsner, of Jackson county, voted in favor of the bill.

Lunch.

The Ladies' Aid of the Christian church will serve a 15c lunch Friday evening from 5 to 9 at the home of Mrs. Thomas Kriehagen, West Second street. Everybody is invited. j21d

The Indianapolis News.

Three editions received daily. Prompt service guaranteed. On sale at T. R. Carter's Book Store. A. P. Carter, Agent. Call Phones 92 or 511. j25d

"Every Woman."

Reserved seats now on sale at Carter's Drug Store. Price 10 cents. Bring your season tickets. j21d

Head and Leaf Lettuce and Radishes. The Model.

Seymour Business College Phone 403

For quality take your amateur finishing to Platter's. All film sold by us developed free.

MAJESTIC TONIGHT

"BROWN & HODGES"
Real Indian Singers and Cartoonists, an Artistic Novelty Offering.

(A) & (B) The Thanhouser Company Presents The 16th Episode of their great serial photoplay THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY In Two Parts—Featuring Miss Florence La Badie and James Crue, assisted by an all-star cast of Thanhouser Players.

(C) The Vitagraph Company Presents Their Side-splitting Comedy entitled "THE ATHLETIC FAMILY" With the popular players: Edna and Alice Nash, Kate Price, Jack Bulger and William Shea.

Tomorrow—No regular show, owing to the 2nd number of The Lyceum Course occupying the theatre

Prices: Lower Floor 10c; Balcony 5c
REMEMBER \$5.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY EACH FRIDAY NIGHT.

To Protect The Depositor

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DRUG STORE.

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"THE PHANTOM LIGHT"
(Bison 2 Reel Western Feature)

No. 3—"CRUEL, CRUEL WORLD"
(Joker Comedy)

TONIGHT \$5
IS OUR
Come and Bring Your Duplicates
\$5 in Silver Given Away Each Thursday Night

Fancy Florida Pineapples

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GEO. F. KAMMAN, Optometrist.

49c Flour 49c

Success Colonial Gold Medal Pillsbury Full Size Sacks 49c

With any \$2.00 order of other groceries—sugar excepted.

No bite—no strings. Our usual low prices prevail. Phone or send us your \$2.00 order. Add one sack of flour at 49c, making \$2.49 or more in all.

Flour may be higher. Take advantage of this opportunity.

L. L. BOLLINGER
PHONE 170

BRITONS LOWER AMERICAN FLAG

Startling Word Comes From Across Sea.

AN EXPLANATION DEMANDED

State Department Acts Promptly Upon Receipt of Information That a British Naval Officer Hauled Down the Flag Flying Upon the American Steamer Greenbrier and Sent Up the Colors of Great Britain.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Prompt action has been taken by the government of the United States to obtain from Great Britain an explanation of the hauling down by the British of an American flag which was flying over the American steamer Greenbrier. The complaint of the captain of the Greenbrier, which was received by the state department, was immediately brought to the attention of the British embassy here. No request was made by this government, but the purpose of the action was clear enough. It was to ascertain what statement, if any, the British government cared to make in explanation.

The facts complained of were reported to the department by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and in a statement from the captain of the Greenbrier. The principal cause of the complaint is that the United States flag was hauled down on the Greenbrier while the British navigated her into port for examination.

British Flag Substituted.

The Greenbrier was bound from New Orleans for Bremen, Germany, with a cargo of cotton, which is not treated by any of the belligerents as contraband of war. The fact that the cargo consisted of cotton was certified by the British consul at New Orleans. On Dec. 30, Captain Farley of the Greenbrier states, he was halted by a British cruiser, which sent officers aboard to examine his papers. Several sailors were also sent aboard and he was ordered to make his course for Kirkwall, Scotland. This he proceeded to do. A little later, however, he states, he was again halted and an officer was sent from the cruiser to take charge of the navigation of the Greenbrier, though Captain Farley objected to this. At the same time the American colors were hauled down and the British flag substituted.

On arrival at Kirkwall, Captain Farley was told to take his vessel to Leith. This he refused to do as long as the British flag was flying on the Greenbrier. The American flag was then restored, the vessel went to Leith and after a day's delay proceeded to Bremen without further molestation.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

Successful Operations Reported by Petrograd War Office.

London, Jan. 21.—The Russian general staff reports generally successful operations by its troops in Poland, Bukovina and Galicia. German assaults were repulsed on the Polish fronts. The Russian conquest of Bukovina progresses rapidly. The Austro-German forces in western Galicia have been beaten back. The Russian offensive toward Posen and southern East Prussia is gaining momentum.

The French war office reports that the Germans have been attacking at many points, but have failed to gain ground. On two occasions the German troops reached the allied trenches, but were repulsed by counter attacks. The allies, the report says, have progressed in their operations to cut off St. Mihiel, and also have won some trenches in Flanders. Most of the fighting has been with artillery and the operations have been relatively unimportant for the last two days. The German war office states a trench was taken from the French near Arras, that 500 yards have been gained in the Argonne, and that Germans have advanced in Alsace. From the North sea to the Lys nothing but artillery exchanges have taken place. As regards the eastern theater of war, the German general staff says the situation is unchanged.

Crushed Assailant's Skull.

English, Ind., Jan. 21.—George Allen Tucker, aged thirty-two, is dead of injuries alleged to have been received in a fight with Wilse Satterfield, aged forty. Tucker is said to have shot Satterfield in the arm. Satterfield is then alleged to have seized a fence rail and struck Tucker on the head, crushing his skull. Satterfield is in jail.

Austria's Downfall Assured.

Fiume, Austria, Jan. 21.—It is said that Emperor Francis Joseph is aware of the powerful influences at work to bring about a secession of Hungary from the empire, but is helpless to avert the stroke. Italy's intervention, it is declared, will mean the abdication of the aged emperor and insure the downfall of Austria.

Two Aviators Meet Death.

Paris, Jan. 21.—An aeroplane carrying Lieutenant Laporte of the French army and Lieutenant Chenery of the British army, fell near the Grenelle bridge and took fire immediately. The British officer was burned to death. Laporte was rescued from the flames with both legs broken, and died shortly afterward.

ROUMANIAN RULERS

King and Queen About to Enter European War.



Petrograd, Jan. 21.—Diplomatic sources hold that Roumania will enter into the war before Feb. 15, if ever Italy is now influencing Roumania to hold back so that the two nations may intervene together.

ENGLAND EXPECTS GREATER AIR RAID

Visit of Zeppelins Merely An Experiment, 'Tis Thought.

London, Jan. 21.—The consequences of the air raid Tuesday night against the Norfolk coast by the Germans seem to have been somewhat minimized. The fright and panic caused by the air monsters from overseas that came and went so mysteriously after their attack upon undefended cities has settled into cold anger. The immediate result will be such a quickening of recruiting as was the naval raid of Scarborough and Hartlepool.

It appears that five persons were slain by the bombs rained upon the coast towns—three in Yarmouth and two in Kings Lynn—and that the injured number less than ten. The property loss is insignificant and amounts to little more than \$10,000, due largely to broken glass and the wrecking of three or four houses in Yarmouth and Kings Lynn. From a military standpoint it is declared the raid was utterly profitless to the Germans.

Mystery Surrounds Raid.

It cannot be stated positively whether Zeppelins or aeroplanes made the attack. The evidence points strongly to Zeppelins, however. Most persons insist that Zeppelins passed over the eight towns which suffered from or were endangered by bombs. Not a few say that they caught a glimpse of a long, cigar-shaped body which floated leisurely at a great height and which picked its course surely and certainly by means of a powerful searchlight.

This view is supported by reports which have come from the Dutch coast, where observers early in the evening sighted several Zeppelins flying over the North sea in a westerly and northerly direction and where later Zeppelins were glimpsed as they passed eastward. The rumor that a Zeppelin had been brought to earth near Hunstanton by the guns of a warship appears to have been baseless. A dispatch from Hunstanton denies that a German airship of any sort had been captured there.

The belief is very strong that the air raid was a sort of test operation, an experiment on the part of the Germans to determine the practicability of a more ambitious attack. That such an attack will be delivered in the near future is not doubted, but preparations are being made to receive the air raiders and they are likely to get a hot reception the next time they call.

HAYTI AGAIN IN TROUBLE

Two of Our Gunboats Already There and Another on the Way.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Two rival countries again exist in Hayti and a revolutionist force under General Guillaume is proceeding from Cape Haytien, the birthplace of the latest revolution, toward Port au Prince, the capital, where General Theodore heads another government. Two American gunboats already are in Haytian waters and the cruiser Washington is on her way there.

Big Distiller Ends His Life.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Charles Ledowsky, president of the Fox River Distilling company of Chicago, whose name had been mentioned in connection with alleged forged warehouse receipts of R. E. Wathen & Co., distillers, of Louisville, committed suicide by shooting.

Planning For Extra Session.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The Democratic leaders of the house intend to hold a caucus within the next fortnight to perfect plans for the organization of the house in the event that congress is called in special session in the spring.

MEXICAN MUSS MORE INVOLVED

Government Apparently Losing All Direction.

FOUR SEPARATE DIVISIONS

With Carranza In the East Still Claiming to Be President While Garza Holds That Title In the Capital Subject to a Dwindling "Convention," Villa Moves Back to the North and Zapata to the South.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 21.—The troops of General Villa are said to have commenced the evacuation of Mexico City. Explanation is not given for the evacuation nor is the movement understood here in face of Villa's continued declarations that he and General Zapata are in full accord. It is known that General Obregon, chief general of the Carranza faction, is rapidly approaching the City of Mexico, but the evacuation of the capital by Villa leaves Zapata south of Mexico City somewhere, apparently isolated from Villa and the army of the north; also from the provisional president and "the convention," which is supposed to be the supreme head of the government recognized by Villa and Zapata jointly. Villa's movement north is explained as necessary in order to carry on his campaign against the Carranzistas in northern Mexico, his forces not being large enough to hold the national capital, keep communication open between Juarez and the capital and operate in the field against the Carranzistas at the same time.

A Temporary Movement.

Villa's agents here assert that if he is evacuating the capital it is only temporary, and explain that Obregon will be permitted to occupy the city while Villa is campaigning in the north, but that Zapata will move in between Obregon and the Carranza government at Vera Cruz and will co-operate with Villa when the latter is ready to return to the attack upon the city after disposing of the Carranza forces in the north.

Villa himself is now at Aguas Calientes, to which point he returned after having advanced as far south as Queretaro, following the flight of President Gutierrez, while Garza is in charge at Mexico City with the title of provisional president conferred by the convention.

Further Significant Moves.

Carranzistas here say that General Murguia, who was prominent in the operations about Guadalajara, is attacking Queretaro. Carranzistas also state that Hermilio Alvarez, Villa's governor of San Luis Potosi, has renounced the convention and has turned over the state government to Carranza. General Zuazua is advancing on Saltillo and General Angeles has evacuated Monterey and is falling back and concentrating his troops at the Coahuila capital to meet Zuazua.

Colonel Fuentes has been executed by the Villistas. He was Carranza's military governor of Aguas Calientes at the time the convention met in that city. He declared his allegiance to Villa and was later appointed treasurer general of the convention movement. In this capacity he was entrusted with large funds and some weeks ago is alleged to have decamped with 500,000 pesos. He later was captured in the state of San Luis Potosi and about four days later was executed, according to news brought here.

VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE

Their Sufferings Added to By Return of Inclement Weather.

Rome, Jan. 21.—A heavy fall of snow in the Avezzano district has greatly increased the suffering of the survivors of the recent earthquake. The flimsy wooden sheds in which thousands of people have been sheltered are little protection against the downfall, and none at all against the bitter cold which accompanies it.

It has been decided to remove the more feeble of those who escaped the quake to Rome and other cities and to provide for them there until normal conditions have been restored in the stricken districts.

Living people still are being taken from the ruins, and it has been surprising that many who seemed likely to have succumbed first have held out the longest. Women and children have been kept alive under the most terrible hardships, whereas men who were stronger died long before the rescuers reached them.

It is now known that the town to suffer most from the quake was Gioja De-Marsi. Only 700 persons survived out of a population of 3,700. Not a single building is standing in Gioja above the first floor. The ordinary life of some of the stricken towns is beginning again. Thousands are prostrated by horror, however, and are unable to care for themselves at all.

Mrs. O'Leary Dies.

Escanaba, Mich., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Maggie O'Leary, who for forty years lived alone in a little farmhouse near here, is dead. Her neighbors declare she was the woman whose cow was credited with having caused the great Chicago fire of 1871.

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

She Is Aiding In Sending Relief to the Belgians.



HALF DOZEN CITIES INVOLVED IN THEFT

Bold Work of Slick Gang In Northern Indiana.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 21.—Operating on an elaborate scale in cities of northern Indiana, an "automobile stealing trust" will be exposed here, it is said by private detectives employed by F. L. Mann, whose automobile was stolen last fall.

Detectives in the employ of Mann have filed charges against seven South Bend men, said to be the leaders of the "trust." Wellington DeClemens and his father, William DeClemens, are said to have confessed to the police that they were the leaders of the gang operating in this city. The identity of the others will be kept secret for the present, it was announced.

Many Cities Involved.

Two detectives from outside the city have been working on stolen automobile cases here and in a half dozen other northern Indiana cities for several months. According to Mann, the total number of machines taken in this territory is near 100. It is asserted the cars were stolen, then taken to a garage owned and operated by the "trust," where they were completely changed in appearance. Various parts from cars stolen in this city were placed on cars from other places, the machines were repainted and other changes were made to cover up the tracks of the thieves. Mann has not recovered his car, but has identified certain parts of it on other machines held by the private detectives and the police. Other arrests are to be made outside this city.

WOULD TAG CONGRESSMEN

A Means to Preservation of Identity in a Pinch.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Indignant that a number of Washington gamblers caught in a raid on a poolroom in Maryland represented themselves as members of congress, Representative Carey of Wisconsin has introduced a resolution providing that each member of the house shall in future wear a badge bearing the inscription "Member of Congress."

There is a good deal of sentiment in the house favorable to the bill. The bill was referred to the house committee on judiciary.

Mine Claims Another Steamer.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The Italian freighter Varese was blown up and sunk off Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic. The freighter struck an Austrian mine and went down with all on board.

"Wets" Retake Ohio Town.

Delaware, O., Jan. 21.—Delaware was voted "wet" by a majority of fifty-three, in a local option election. The city, which has a population of 10,000, has been "dry" for six years.

Needle Causes Child's Death.

Logansport, Ind., Jan. 21.—Florence Gertrude Brinley, aged four, is dead of meningitis, which developed from infection in the child's leg at the point where a part of a needle had become imbedded.

Named After Its Daddy.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Francis will be the name of President Wilson's grandson, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, who was born at the White House Sunday.

Makes Barley Contraband.

Copenhagen, Jan. 21.—The Danish government has decided to confiscate all barley of foreign origin found in the country.

GIVES ADVICE TO ASSEMBLY

Former President Taft Addresses Legislature.

TELLS MEMBERS WHAT TO DO

In Passing Through Capital City, the Former President Accepts the Assembly's Invitation to Make a Speech Before That Body and Improves the Opportunity to Offer a Bit of Counsel.

Indianapolis, Jan. 21.—Former President William H. Taft, who spoke before the Indiana general assembly yesterday afternoon, advised economy and greater efficiency in government as a means of meeting the increased public demands for better governmental service. The former president accepted an invitation to address both houses of the legislature when a committee from the house extended an invitation as soon as it was learned that he would be in the city for a few hours on his way to Bloomington to participate in the ceremonies incident to the celebration of foundation day of the Indiana state university.

Mr. Taft's appearance in the house chamber was the occasion for prolonged applause, and his remarks, which were filled with references to the fact that he, a former Republican president, was addressing a Democratic legislative body, elicited much good-natured laughter. When he was introduced by Governor Ralston members of the general assembly arose from their seats and gave him an ovation. Mr. Taft spoke for twenty minutes. The governor paid Mr. Taft a tribute when he said he always had considered the former president a "safe and sane" leader.

Taft Warns Legislators.

The former president warned the legislators that from the present time the public will be demanding greater economy and more efficiency in public work and urged that officials apply the business methods of successful individuals to the affairs of state. These results cannot be obtained by legislative bodies, he said, without the aid of expert assistants. He urged that experts be employed to study out the ways of greater economy and efficiency that legislative bodies then follow the advice thus obtained.

Mr. Taft spoke feelingly of the European war, expressing regret for the hostile nations and thankfulness that good judgment on the part of the great mass of the American public favored a stand of strict neutrality. His hope for the culmination of the war was for the establishment of general peace.

Senate Caucus Tonight.

A caucus of senate Democrats will be held tonight to consider a number of propositions that may or may not become party measures. It is the understanding that the following matters will be considered: The bills to repeal the registration law; the bill to provide for a state-wide direct primary election law in fulfillment of the Democratic platform; the Stotsenberg amendments to the state constitution; the administration flood-prevention bill, and the anti-lobbyist bill. While it is probable that some of these subjects may not receive definite and final consideration, there are members who are saying that they ought to be taken up in the caucus before anything is said about them on the floor.

The eugenic marriage bill, introduced by Senator Thomas L. Neal of Lebanon, is up for passage in the senate today and is provoking a lively debate. The bill makes a certificate of health necessary before a license can be obtained.

Road Law Wins First Skirmish.

The three-mile gravel road law won the first skirmish in the fight to remove it from the Indiana statute books yesterday when the senate committee on roads voted to recommend for indefinite postponement the bill introduced by Senator Rinear for its repeal. The roads committee also voted against Senator VanAuken's bill to provide that automobile license funds be paid into the treasurer of the county where the license is collected, and will recommend indefinite postponement for Senator Jackson's bill, which seeks to make it unlawful to issue road bonds in excess of 2 per cent of the property valuation of the township. The present law fixes the limit at 4 per cent of the total valuation.

The house passed a bill incorporating the town of Medora and a bill requiring the use of seven-sixteenths-inch hooks on trot lines. Seventeen new bills were introduced in the house, among them one to prohibit free lunches in saloons.

KEEP DESTINATION SECRET

The Dacia's Owners Ready to Take Chance of Seizure.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 21.—The steamer Dacia has completed her cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton, and the matter of her sailing is squarely up to the shippers, who have not announced her destination nor the sailing hour.

It is reported the Dacia will go to Bremen or Rotterdam via Norfolk, in which case the British cruiser waiting in the gulf will be disappointed, as the Dacia will hug the three-mile limit up the coast.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:		
	Temp.	Weather.
Boston.....	35	Clear
New York.....	35	Snow
Indianapolis...	26	Cloudy
Chicago.....	22	Cloudy
St. Louis.....	28	Snow
Omaha.....	12	Pt. Cloudy
Denver.....	30	Clear
San Francisco...	46	Clear
New Orleans...	54	Clear
Washington....	34	Pt. Cloudy

Fair, colder.

INTENT ON PASSING SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Senate Leaders Show They Are In Earnest.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Democratic leaders in the senate, under orders from the White House, have decided to resort to drastic methods to push the ship purchase bill through. That this measure in an amended form will be put through the upper house within the next two weeks is pretty generally conceded.

Night sessions of the senate probably will be insisted on by the Democratic leaders and a form of "cloture" invoked to prevent Republicans from successfully carrying on their filibuster against the bill. The plan is to hold that when a call is issued for a quorum of senators in the course of a senator's speech the effect of the call will be to take the senator who is speaking from the floor and when he resumes it will be to speak for the second time on the same subject on the same parliamentary day. Under the rules the senator is not permitted to speak more than twice on the same subject in one legislative day without unanimous consent, and by withholding this consent the Democrats can compel a senator occupying the floor to continue speaking to empty seats until he concludes or is exhausted. The effect of this ruling will be to cut out calls for a quorum and enable the Democratic senators and others so disposed to repair to cloakrooms or committee rooms while a senator is speaking and not be hastily called for a quorum.

The Republicans admit that it will be impossible for them to maintain a successful filibuster against the ship purchase bill against such a ruling.

HOOSIER LADS HONORED

Youthful "Corn Kings" Given a Trip to Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Six Indiana boy champions in corn club work have arrived here to stay for the remainder of the week.

The six boys, in charge of J. D. Harper, are to visit the White House this afternoon, where they hope to meet the president. Friday they are to meet Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. The boys include Earl S. McClure of Knox county, Wayland Zieseness of Lake county, Arthur Trout of Delaware county, Roy McAhrens of Rush county, Roy Friedersdorf of Bartholomew county, and Fred Thomas of Posey county, who won the state championship for boy corn growers.

To Extend Aeronautic Service.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The naval appropriation bill was reported in the house with a provision calling for \$1,000,000 for aeronautics.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indianapolis, Jan. 21.
Cattle—Steady, lower; steers, \$6.20 @ \$8.75; heifers, \$5 @ \$7.50; cows, \$3 @ \$6.25; calves, \$4.50 @ \$10.50; bulls, \$5 @ \$6.50.

Hogs—Active; best heavies, \$6.75 @ \$7; bulk of sales, \$6.75 @ \$7; lights, \$6 @ \$7.15; roughs, \$6.25 @ \$6.50; pigs, \$6 @ \$7.15.

Sheep—Steady to strong; good to choice, \$4.25 @ \$5; common to medium, \$2.50 @ \$4; lambs, \$6 @ \$8; bucks, \$3 @ \$4.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 21.

Cattle—Active. Prime steers, \$8.85 @ \$9.25; butchers, \$6 @ \$8.15; veals, active, \$4 @ \$12.

Hogs—Slow; heavies, \$7 @ \$7.25; mixed, \$7.15 @ \$7.25; Yorkers, \$7.15 @ \$7.50; pigs, \$7.25 @ \$7.50; roughs, \$6.25 @ \$6.40; stags, \$5 @ \$6.

Sheep and Lambs—Active; sheep, steady; lambs, \$5 @ \$8.40; yearlings, \$5 @ \$7.25; wethers, \$6 @ \$6.25; ewes, \$3.50 @ \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$5.50 @ \$6.

Chicago, Jan. 21.

Cattle—Steady; native steers, \$5.80 @ \$9.25; western, \$5 @ \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3 @ \$8.15; calves, \$7.50 @ \$10.75.

Hogs—Dull; bulk, \$6.65 @ \$6.85; light, \$6.55 @ \$6.95; mixed, \$6.50 @ \$6.95; heavy, \$6.40 @ \$6.90; rough, \$6.40 @ \$6.50; pigs, \$5.25 @ \$6.95.

Sheep—Strong; sheep, \$5.75 @ \$6.40; yearlings, \$6.60 @ \$7.50; lambs, \$6.75 @ \$8.50.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.

Cattle—Slow; steers, \$5 @ \$7.50; heifers, \$4.50 @ \$7.25; cows, \$3.25 @ \$6; calves, \$4.50 @ \$11.

Hogs—Active; packers and butchers, \$6.75 @ \$6.90; pigs and lights, \$5 @ \$7.15; stags, \$4 @ \$5.

Sheep—Strong; \$2.75 @ \$4.65; lambs, lower; \$6 @ \$8.55.

Toledo, Jan. 21.

Wheat—\$1.43; corn, 75c; oats, 55c.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



Father finds it doesn't always pay to be too good

SITE FOR CITY'S GAS SUPPLY

Plants Should Be Located on a Water Front.

INCREASED USE AS FUEL.

Demand Today Is For Gas Having as High a Calorific or Heating Value as Possible as Well as a High Illuminating Value—Change Because of Increased Use For Cooking and In Arts.

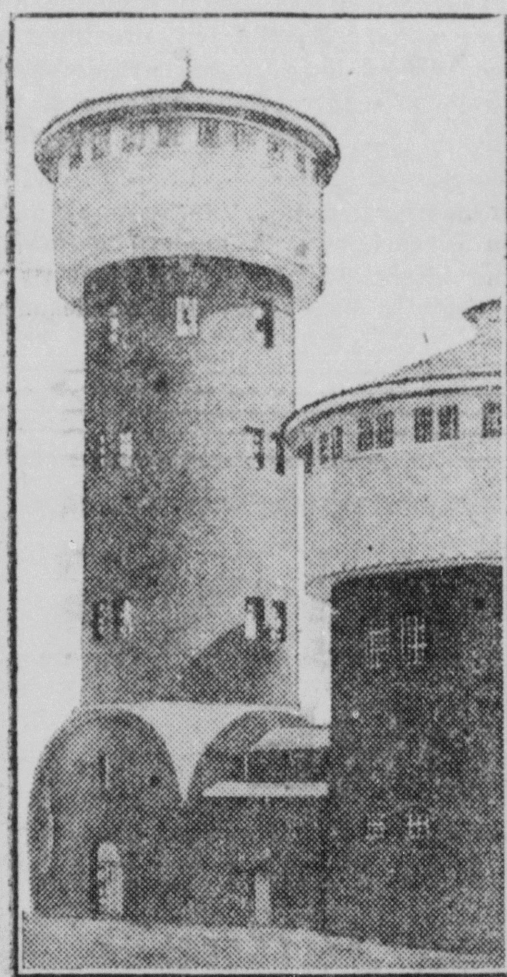
[By Frank Koester, consulting civic engineer.]

Gas, one of the oldest of modern street lighting systems, although hard pressed by the advance of electricity, has reached a point beyond which it is not likely to be driven. This is principally due to the fact that great inventions have been made, producing a marked improvement in the brilliancy of gas lighting, and to the development of the use of gas for heating.

As in the case of steam power plants, gas plants should be located on a water front.

Owing to the great size of the holders, gas plants have never been made acceptable in an architectural sense, and they should therefore be located in the outskirts of the city or in factory districts where their ugliness will not be so noticeable. If this is not feasible they should be painted a silver slate color instead of the usual red to render them less conspicuous.

The demand today is for gas having as high a calorific or heating value as possible as well as a high illuminating value, where a few years ago the demand was principally for illuminating power. This change has been brought about by the increased use of gas for cooking and in the arts. Coal gas should have a heating value of not less than 550 British thermal units per cubic foot, while water gas is usually higher. In many towns a combination of coal gas and water gas is used. For instance, in New York, where this plan is adopted, recent tests made showed an average of 756.2 British thermal units and an average illuminating power of 28.8 candlepower.



MUNICIPAL GAS WORKS, FRANKFORD-ON-THAMES.

Water gas is produced by the decomposition of steam in contact with incandescent carbon. The process consists in alternate "blows" with air to heat the fuel and "runs" with steam, which is decomposed by the incandescent fuel, continuing to form water gas until the temperature becomes too low, necessitating another period of heating.

In the carbureted water gas process the fuel in the generator is burned by the air blast only to a sufficient degree of heat to form principally carbon monoxide. Another process much in vogue in Europe produces about twice as much water gas for the same amount of fuel. In this process the volume of air during the blows is so proportioned to the bed of fuel and the apparatus is so designed that instead of carbon monoxide carbon dioxide is formed, developing three times the heat from the fuel that is developed when it is burned only to carbon monoxide.

In this process coke is therefore converted into water gas with a maximum of economy, transferring to the gas about 70 per cent of the heating value of the fuel. It is the practice abroad to use seamless welded steel tubing for the distributing mains instead of cast iron pipe. The steel pipes have for gas mains the advantages similar to the use of steel pipes for water mains, already pointed out. They are lighter in weight, easier to handle, have fewer joints, are not subject to breakage and when laid are free from leakage, besides lasting longer.

MUNICIPAL ALTRUISM.

Of the benefit to a city or town of competently directed commercial organization effort there can be no question. Commercial organization has proved its efficiency, its value and its positive necessity for every town and city in the United States.

Now, however, the time has come when the more rural districts of the country are realizing that a wide co-operation is necessary in order that the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer may be drawn into a closer bond of union for their mutual advantage.

When the time comes that we can see the small country town working unselfishly for the success of its neighboring community we shall indeed have reached an ideal state of organized effort.

Nor is the unselfishness of the small town entirely unrewarded, for the additional prosperity of its neighbor is bound to filter back through innumerable channels to the town that has sacrificed an immediate advantage to the spirit of helpfulness.—Town Development Magazine.

opened when it is burned only to carbon monoxide. In this process coke is therefore converted into water gas with a maximum of economy, transferring to the gas about 70 per cent of the heating value of the fuel.

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What has been said about the general arrangement of water mains and bypassing is equally applicable to gas mains in order to prevent leakage and inconvenience. Where gas pipes enter buildings there should be accessible cut-off valves, so that in case of fire the fire department may cut off the gas for that particular building.

WHAT CITY PLANNING IS.

Makes For Future Comfort and Prosperity of Whole Community.

[By George Ainslee, mayor of Richmond, Va.]

City planning is merely the science of designing cities. It is good sense and forethought applied to the building of cities. It is the most practical kind of practical business sense applied by people who have love enough for their city to want it to be lovely, faith enough in it to believe in its future and pride enough in it to want to hand it down to their children in better condition than that in which they received it from their fathers.

The best method of getting this important forward step is by the spread of sound ideas for the formation of an enlightened public opinion, which will seek and act upon the advice of those who by special training, education and experience are competent to advise and not be content with the fleeting notions of the average man in the street upon subjects on which, in the nature of things, his opinion can be of no value. It is helped along by the voluntary co-operation of those citizens who have enough civic pride to want to see their city improved and its growth wisely controlled and enough sense to know the difference between a wood-chopper and a cabinetmaker.

The average man in any community thinks at first blush that city planning is merely an aesthetic hobby, not worthy of the consideration of the serious, practical minded person he holds himself to be. He happens to know that a plan for a house or a plan for a boat, a plan for a machine and, if he is a ditch digger, a plan for a ditch are perfectly natural and proper things, but the idea of a plan for a city he regards as something akin to a joke. The obvious reason for this is that while he knows that all these other things and many more are done from plans, because he has seen them, he does not know that cities may be and many are built from plans prepared by those who are trained in the business of city planning, and not knowing it, he thinks there is nothing to it. In his folly he can see the sense of planning for a detail, but not that of planning for the whole job.

This average man, however, is always a taxpayer and pays out of his

own pocket for the lack of a city plan.

The purpose of city planning is to make a city convenient, economical, healthful, beautiful and pleasant. Its scope does not cover the administration of civic affairs, such as the organization and management of city departments. It deals with construction, not with maintenance and operating. It determines the layout of a city, the provision and location of proper parks, streets, playgrounds, buildings, monuments, water supply and other public things with a rational relativity not only to each other, but to the community they are designed to serve. It leaves nothing to haphazard. It prevents mistakes and shows how to do things rightly which if wrongly done either cannot be changed at all or can be changed only at great expense.

BEAUTIFYING A STREET.

Michigan Avenue of Chicago to Be Widened and Extended.

World famous thoroughfares—like the Champs Elysees, Paris; Unter den Linden, Berlin; Ringstrasse, Vienna; Piccadilly, London, and Fifth avenue, New York city—do as much perhaps to lure travelers from the uttermost parts of the world to their respective cities as any other single object of interest in them, writes Walter D. Moody, managing director, Chicago plan commission, in the American City.

Perhaps the most spectacular and most needed street improvement ever undertaken in a large city is the Chicago Michigan avenue extension, approved by the people at the Nov. 3 election and which will cost \$8,000,000. It is likely that Chicago today in its fascinating mile section of Michigan avenue skirting the lake front and coursing the heart of the city possesses the most splendid business thoroughfare in the world. This is not only true because of the magnificent facade of the palatial buildings, but also on account of the fine perspective afforded by the great open space just opposite in Grant park.

The widening and extension of Michigan avenue is to be on the two level plan, the river to be crossed by a double deck bascule bridge. This mammoth bridge, the first of its kind to be constructed anywhere, will have a span of 210 feet and a width of ninety feet. Light traffic will take the upper deck and heavy traffic the lower.

The two level extension of Michigan avenue is proposed solely for the purpose of separating the north and south from the east and west traffic. North and south approaches to the upper level will be on so slight a grade as to make the elevation almost imperceptible.

The significance of the Michigan avenue improvements in the plan of Chicago is best seen in the fact that it forms the eastern boundary of the "quadrangle" in the plan. This "quadrangle" is bounded on the north by Chicago avenue, on the west by Canal street and on the south by Twelfth street. These four streets are destined to bear the heaviest traffic of any four streets in Chicago. The development of the "quadrangle" will complete the foundation of the street circulatory system in the plan of Chicago. No improvement is needed in Chicago avenue. That thoroughfare is now 100 feet wide.

THE CITY SURVEY.

Quite rapidly the commercial organizations throughout the country are coming to a realization of the need of more accurate study and knowledge of the conditions in their own cities. The time of the holder of the sinecure in commercial bodies is drawing to a close. The day for wild, blatant, irresponsible publicity is passing. The dawn of the new day finds men in every city thinking of something more stable, more constructive than mere advertising of generalities.

Today the commercial executive is studying his city and putting thoughtful moments toward learning the conditions which exist, the promised results being a change in those conditions which are not directly helping the city.

"Survey" has become a very commonly used term in this day. A survey is nothing else than a careful study of the conditions surrounding a phase of a city's life or activity, coupled with figures concerning that life or activity if they may be gathered and brought to bear on the condition, or the condition may be brought to bear on the figures.—Town Development Magazine.

DISPOSAL OF CITY SEWAGE

A Problem of Great Consequence For Municipal Health.

BASED ON CIVIC SCIENCE.

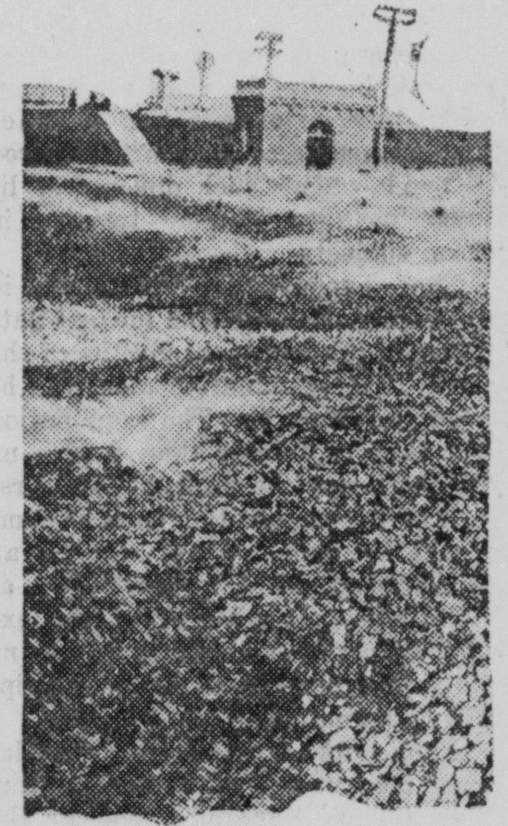
A Comprehensive and Official Drainage System Should Be the First Work of the City Planner, and Due Allowance Must Be Made For Increasing Facilities With Increased Population.

Of the indispensable elements in the planning of a city sewers are among the most important, says Frank Koester, author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance." Baumeister in establishing the theory of city planning gave them an equal value with streets and traffic.

A comprehensive and efficient sewage drainage system must therefore be the first work of the city planner, and due allowance and provision must be made for increasing such facilities as the city grows in population. It is, indeed, scarcely possible for any one who has not lived through a serious strike of garbage removal employees to understand what the immediate removal of waste material means to a city and scarcely possible for one who has to overestimate its importance.

The character and size of the sewage system adopted depends on the location of the city and the natural conditions and methods to be adopted in disposal of the sewage.

The proper disposal of the sewage is one of great consequence, since epi-



SEWAGE PLANT AT PHILADELPHIA.

demics are frequently caused by improper disposal, especially in the case of discharge into rivers or lowlands.

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules as to which system of sewage disposal is the best, since a system suitable for one city will not answer the requirements of another. The commerce and industries of a city, the nature of its streets and traffic and other factors make the problem one which requires the most careful consideration and one in the solution of which only the most experienced engineers, acquainted with the progress of the science of waste disposal in the most progressive countries, should be retained.

Sewage disposal is in reality a new science, and great advancement has been made in the last few decades, principally abroad, so that every advantage should be taken of modern developments in the planning of a city's sewer system.

Cities which are located on a large and swift flowing river may without risk discharge their sewage directly into the stream if proper precautions are taken.

The self purifying power of water is usually underestimated, especially that of rivers. The presence in river water of a certain amount of oxygen, necessary for saturation, will effect the mineralization and gasification of considerable quantities of putrescible substances, by means of biological processes which rapidly develop when such substances are present. These operations precipitate a sludge on the bottom of the river which is as harmless as silt, while the gases are emitted at the surface. If too large a quantity of sewage, however, is emp-

tied into a river, the odor emitted will make the river banks uninhabitable, while the sludge will accumulate and clog the channel of the river and the process of the self purification of the water will not be completed before it reaches a lower city and causes contamination at that point.

Depending on the nature of the city's streets and the nature of the sewage to be removed, a single or a double sewage system may be adopted. In the latter form one sewer is for rain water and the other for strong sewage. The rain water sewer is for carrying off rain water from the buildings and streets, while the other is for toilets, factory waste, etc.

New System of Garbage Collecting.

The city of Syracuse, N. Y., has instituted a novel type of automobile garbage collection by which it has rid itself of the nuisance of open wagons scattering garbage through the streets and giving off an unpleasant odor, says the American City.

Two motor trucks are used for the new service, and each is of three tons capacity and carries 108 cans of 100 pounds capacity. As the cans are not always full the average load is about three and a half tons. Each truck employs a force of six men. Two are stationed at all times on the folding running boards. Their work is to place in position on the car the cans which are brought from the yards by the four collectors.

When loaded the trucks go to the reduction plant outside the city, where the truck driver and two assistants empty the truck. These assistants stay at the plant. Part of their duty is to wash the cans and have them ready for the next day's service. In the meantime clean cans, which have been used on the previous day, are placed on the truck, which returns to the city for the next load. The trucks are neat and attractive in appearance, and if the system, which is in the experimental stage, proves satisfactory a sufficient number of trucks will be purchased to extend the service over the entire city.

Sewage Disposal in Sheffield.

Like other large industrial towns, Sheffield, England, has had a difficult problem to solve in regard to sewage disposal. In 1886, when the city had a population of 304,720, the sewage was drained into the nearest waterways. In that same year, however, the first of the sewage disposal schemes was planned and carried out. The method of treatment at that time was the common one of precipitation in tanks by lime treatment. This proved unsatisfactory, however, and after careful study the system of treating the sewage in settlement tanks, followed by single contact bed treatment, was adopted and was found to be the most simple and economical method. The corporation still has in progress the enormous scheme which it began in 1912 and which consists of sixty contact beds, each half an acre in area; sixteen storm beds of the same size, settling tanks and the alteration of sewers, at a cost of \$1,251,865, which will be capable of dealing with a maximum flow of 64,500,000 gallons a day. It is said that when completed these works will not be excelled by any in Great Britain for economy in construction and efficiency in design.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertisement.

A Popular Movement.

About 100 boys, the sons of members of the Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, recently made a day's trip to two of the Rochester factories. This custom, instituted by the Chicago Association of Commerce, seems to be gaining in popularity throughout the country.

We do "Printing that Pleases."

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

BANANA DESSERTS.

BANANAS make convenient winter desserts. They are easily prepared and delicious. The addition of lemon juice, oranges, grape fruit or the fruit flavors from canned fruits make it possible to vary the desserts to suit the taste.

These Are Tart.

Lemon Bananas.—Take four large, ripe bananas, slice in a glass dish and squeeze the juice of a lemon over them. Then add one gill of water and a half cupful of sugar. Let stand half an hour in a cold place before serving.

Sliced Bananas With Cranberries.—Take two bananas, one cupful strained cranberries, one-fourth cupful sugar and one cupful of water. Boil sugar and water for five minutes, add cranberries, remove from the fire and cool. Skin, scrape and slice the bananas into ice cream glasses or a glass bowl and strain the cranberries over top.

Bananas and Grapefruit.—Slice and chill bananas. Then place in tall glasses, cover thickly with powdered sugar and pour over them the juice of grapefruit. Let them stand an hour or more before serving if possible. No cream or lemon will be required with this dessert.

Flavored With Fruit Juice.

Banana Cream With Raspberry Sauce.—Peel and crush two large bananas, add two teaspoonfuls lemon juice and two-thirds cupful of powdered sugar. Beat thoroughly. Beat white of one egg until light and fluffy. Add one-third cupful of grated coconut, fold in one-half pint of heavy cream beaten until stiff and serve cold.

To make the sauce, thicken one cupful of raspberry juice with one teaspoonful arrowroot and sweeten to taste.

Bananas Filled With Cream.—Remove one section of the peel from as many bananas as are to be served. Take out the pulp and force through vegetable ricer. For six bananas allow one cupful powdered sugar, one cupful of thick cream, one-third cupful of sweet milk beaten together and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Fill the banana skins and put on the section that was removed. Set the stuffed fruit in a tin pail, put on cover and pack in equal parts salt and ice. After being packed one and one-half hours they will be ready to serve.

Anna Thompson.

Cough Medicine for Children.

Never give a child a cough medicine that contains opium in any form. When opium is given often and more serious diseases may follow. Long experience has demonstrated that there is no better or safer medicine for coughs, colds and croup in children than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is equally valuable for adults. Try it. It contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

Be Genial.

Life is made up not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.—Sir Humphry Davy.

Upset Solomon.

Case and Comment says that a Georgia magistrate was perplexed by the conflicting claims of two negro women for a baby, each contending that she was the mother of it. The judge remembered Solomon, and, having a court attendant procure a bowie knife, declared that he would give half to each. The women were shocked, but had no doubt of the authority and purpose of the judge to make the proposed compromise. "Don't do that, boss," they both screamed in unison. "You can keep it yourself."

Excellent for Stomach Trouble.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are just fine for stomach trouble," writes Mrs. G. C. Dunn, Arnold, Pa. "I was bothered with this complaint for some time and frequently had bilious attacks. Chamberlain's Tablets afforded me great relief from the first, and since taking one bottle of them I feel like a different person." For sale by all dealers.

Advertise in the Republican. It pays.

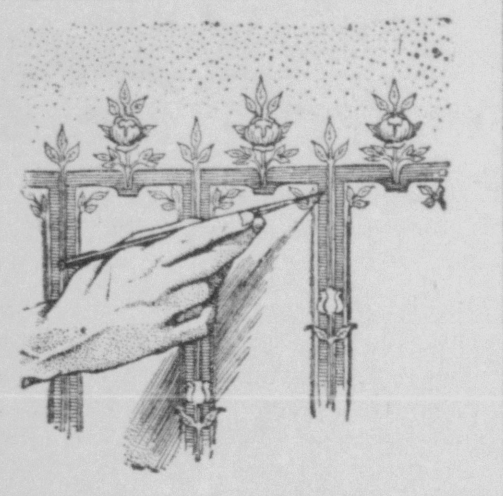
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easy and bright, you can depend upon it that the wall paper is the right kind. There is everything in having your wall paper well chosen. We have so many kinds that it is easy to make a selection and get just what you want, at almost any price you want to pay. The next time you re-paper a room, call on us.

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20 West Second St.

Fine Weather For Colds

It's awfully easy to take a cold these snowy days. It's just as easy to get rid of it, when you use

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A prompt and certain relief and cure for all colds, lagrippe and other feverish conditions. We make these ourselves, we know what goes into them, and we have no hesitancy in guaranteeing them.

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Trunks, suit cases and all baggage and light hauling promptly attended to. Leave orders Phone No. 1. **JAMES NEWMAN.**

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RAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

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DAILY.

One Year\$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
One Month45
One Week10

WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
Reported by the Jackson Co. Title Abstract Co.

Watson O. Summa to Henry L. Summa, pt se ne; nw ne 28 7 3, Salt Creek tp—\$.5.

Charles Muir to Geo. J. Arvin, wh sw ne 23 6 3, 20 acres, Owen tp—\$1.

Hannah Davis, by Admr., to Edmon Davis, pt se sw 11 7 6, 4 acres, Admr. Edwin M. Hinshaw to Chas. O. Enochs, se 16 4 6, 160 acres, Vernon tp (Q. C. D.)—\$700.

deed—\$900.

Wm. S. Stage, by Admr. to Benj. H. Bureham, lot 5, Hunsucker's ad to Vallonia, Admr. deed—\$1500.

Geo. W. Owen, by Admr., to Alice Z. Lowe, pt lot 30, blk C, Medora, Admr. deed—\$1250.

Florida Bruning to Fred Bruning, wh sw 13; eh se 14 4 5, 160 acres, Grassy Fork tp—\$1.

Fred Bruning to Henry F. Bruuing, wh sw 13, eh se 14 4 5, 160 acres, Grassy Fork tp—\$1.

H. C. Johnson, Trustee, to Calvin E. T. Dobbins, lots 49 and 59, West-over's ad to Seymour—\$500.

Jacob L. Hinkle to John B. Weddle, pt sw ne 28 6 3, 10 acres, Owen tp—\$40.

Henry Tape, by Comm to Anna Tape, nh nw; se nw; sw ne 2 4 4, Grassy Fork, Com. deed—\$300.

Geo. W. Owen, by Admr., to Gordon Tanner, lots 3 and 4, blk 1, Zollman's ad to Medora, Admr. deed—\$269.75.

Virgil H. Fountain to John H. Vondelingen, lot 239, Long's sub-division, lot B, Brownstown; pt 11 5 4, 2.17 acres—\$1.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

YELLOW LUNCHEON.

Mrs. Carl Oesting gave a prettily appointed luncheon Wednesday afternoon complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Albon Ellis, of New Albany, Mrs. James Fislar's guest, Miss Mary McMeekin, of Cincinnati, and Miss Mary Waller, of Washington, who has been the guest of Miss Dorothy Milburn. A course luncheon was served at 1:30 o'clock and the color scheme of yellow was carried out in the decorations, placecards and favors. Small yellow candles burned on each table and large bouquets of cutflowers added beauty to the rooms. The remainder of the afternoon was spent with Auction bridge.

TURKEY SUPPER.

The Epworth League Cabinet of the First Methodist church and the orchestra enjoyed their annual turkey supper Tuesday evening at the home on Miss Bernice White on West Fourth street. After the supper was served the evening was spent with music. The affair was unusually enjoyable and pronounced one of the most delightful ever held by the cabinet.

NEW MEASURE HITS ECONOMY PROGRAM
(Continued from First Page.)

all the attention it merits. According to the 1911 statute court is held alternatively in the two counties and with the exception of one term court is in session for terms of five weeks. After the September term in Lawrence county adjourns a five weeks' term is convened in this county and court is in session in one of the counties until the summer vacation is declared. As the interests in Jackson and Lawrence county are similar the joint circuit has been satisfactory to local attorneys.

Some of the local attorneys who have been questioned concerning the bill say that the present arrangement meets the existing demands in both counties and they object to having another change made. They assert that if the dockets of the two counties were so congested that cases could not be tried within a reasonable length of time a different view could be taken of the bill but as this condition is not found under normal conditions the organization of a new circuit out of Lawrence county will result in several thousands of dollars of needless expense.

REQUIREMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

County Superintendent Says They Must Have Licenses in Vocational Subjects.

RULES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Agent Who as Recently Appointed Will Outline Such Courses.

In view of the fact that teachers in county schools are now required under the state law to have a license to teach such subjects considerable interest is taken in the requirement of the Indiana department of public instruction. In a short time Jackson county will have a county agricultural agent who will be ready at all times to confer with teachers relative to the presentation of such courses and who will be a valuable aid in arrangement for them. The schools in this county are giving much attention to the agricultural courses and also to work in domestic science. Manual training has not been taken up generally in the township schools.

Relative to the requirements of state educational department along vocational education lines J. E. Payne, county superintendent, has issued the following statement for the press in which he has selected the most important requirements.

The following synopsis taken from a recent bulletin issued by the State Department of Public Instruction upon vocational subjects, will be of interest to the teachers of Jackson county:

All teachers are required to have license in any or all vocational subjects they are required to teach. The examination in vocational subjects may be taken at the same time other subjects are taken or alone.

Special state or county license in practical art subjects must be attached to the state or county license where issued to be valid, and are issued for one year only.

The examination in practical art subject does not affect the payment of fees, and no extra fee will be required of regular teachers taking an examination in practical art subjects only.

Teachers holding state life license or State Normal diplomas are required to take an examination in practical art subjects they are required to teach, unless such diploma or license included special training in these subjects.

These examinations will be held in the examination room on the last Saturday of the first eight months of the year. The examination room will be open at 7:30 a. m. The examination will begin not later than 8:00 . m. Teachers must be prompt. The first part of the examination must be completed by noon. There will be an intermission of thirty minutes at noon. The second part of the examination will be closed at 5:30 p. m. No trial paper except the manuscript will be permitted.

Applicants from other counties must present a written permit from their County Superintendent or the manuscript will not be accepted. Applicants must present certificates of training before a license will be issued.

All manuscripts are designated by number. A manuscript containing the author's name will not be graded. Strangers must be identified both as to given and surnames. Music is required in this county and should be checked on the common school manuscript when sent to the State Department.

Different Now.

"He's sure that the people can't be trusted to act wisely in great public matters."

"That so? Only last week I heard him telling that he believed in the people."

"I know. He was running for office then, and most of them voted for the other fellow."—Detroit Free Press.

Uniting Facilities.

"Notice the girl over there dancing? Trim little craft, eh?"

"Yes, and besides being a trim little craft I notice she is also something of a skipper as well."—Baltimore American

Miss Elizabeth Jobstvogt received an announcement today of the marriage of Frank Clements to Miss Minnie Koop, at Bertram, Cal., January 7, 1915. Mrs. Clements formerly lived in Seymour.

Buckwheat and Pancake Flour and Maple Syrup. The Model.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SECOND LYCEUM NUMBER

Miss Marjory Lacey Will Present "Every Woman" at Majestic Friday Night.

By United Press.

The Lyceum Entertainment committee is making final arrangements for the appearance tomorrow evening of Miss Marjory Lacey in an interpretation of the well known morality play, "Every Woman," this being the second number on this winter's course. The Majestic Theatre has been secured for the entertainment and the sale of seats assures a good attendance. The committee announces that there will be plenty of seats for those who have not reserved theirs, as six rows of seats were not reserved. The sale of season tickets assured crowds that would be too large for any hall or church in town, making it imperative to secure the theatre, and the minimum fee received from the extra charge for reserved seats only partly covers the additional expense of securing the theatre.

Miss Lacey is one of the younger of the Redpath artists, but it is rapidly making a reputation which bids fair to place her among the very best within a few years. Her interpretation of "Every Woman" has been pronounced a wonderful bit of character acting by audiences and critics wherever she has appeared.

The play is from the pen of Walter Browne, a young man who died before he realized the success and popularity which his work achieved. In speaking of the play, Mr. Browne said: "Every Woman is not a sermon in disguise, but a modern morality play intended to afford pleasure and entertainment; at the same time it is hoped that it may be found to contain some clean and wholesome moral lessons."

The remaining three numbers on the course will come in March. On the 4th of that month Mr. Montaville Flowers, the noted orator lecturer and reader, will deliver his new lecture, "Color Guard and Picket Line." On the 10th, the Musical Maids, a company of six young ladies will give a program of vocal and instrumental selections, readings, drills, etc., and on the 31st, the Hon. W. J. Nolan of Minnesota will close the course with his humorous lecture entitled "Father Adams and Brother Bill."

Victrola Concert.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of the First Baptist church invite the music lovers to a Victrola recital at Mrs. Jas. H. Boake's home, corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, on Friday afternoon, January 22, at three o'clock.

The following program will be given:

- Violin—Swanee RiverFoster Kriesler
 - Violin—SouvenirDrella Maude Powell
 - Victor Orchestra—Firefly WaltzesFrml
 - Victor Orchestra—Glow-wormLenke
 - Flute Duet—Tilt's Serenade....Tilt
 - Leofsky and Martin
 - Flute, Harp and Violin—Love's Old Sweet SongMolloy
 - Vessellas Band—Hungarian RhapsodyLiszt
 - Roses In June.....Bingham
 - Reed Miller
 - Killarney—Irish Song.....Balfe
 - Good-ByeTosti
 - John McCormac
 - ForgottenSunonomous
 - Eugene Cowles
 - Miserere—TrovatoreVerdi
 - Corusa and Alda
 - Cradle SongHumperdink
 - Frances Alda
 - The SwallowsBingham
 - Alma Gluck
 - Whispering HopeHawthorne
 - Stille Nacht, Herlige Nacht..Gruber
 - The RosaryNevin
 - Shuman-Heink
- An offering for pipe organ fund is asked. j21d

FEDERAL LEAGUE ATTORNEY URGED TO SPEED 'EM UP

Addington Speaks More than Six Hours in Trying to Show that the Major League is a Monopoly.

By United Press.

Chicago, January 21.—Keene Addington, attorney for the Federal League, had to be urged several times during his address today to speed 'em up—or words to that effect. As he entered the sixth hour of his address in a suit to declare the major league a monopoly he reiterated several points he made yesterday. Judge Landis requested him to save the court's time as far as possible by not repeating.

Ministers' Meeting.

There will be a called meeting of the Ministerial Association at the Ministerial Association at the German M. E. parsonage tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for the consideration of important business. All members are urged to be present.

Wm. A. Schuff, President.

The Seymour Lyceum Entertainment Bureau
—PRESENTS—
Miss Marjory Lacey
In Her Portrayal of
Every Woman
As the Second Number of This Year's Course



Majestic Theatre
Friday Evening, Jan. 22, 8:15 o'clock
Prices 25 and 35 Cents
Reserved seats, 10c, ready Tuesday, January 19, 5 o'clock, at Carter's Drug Store.

In presenting Miss Marjory Lacey in Every Woman, we feel that we are doubly fulfilling our obligation to the public: First, in introducing an attractive, competent and worthy young artist; Second, in providing a means by which the masses of our people may listen to an artistic and forceful interpretation of the most wonderful play of the hour—a story that grips, that dispels the allurements of the stage and high life, and one that every young person especially should hear.

To quote from the author, Walter Browne:
"Every Woman is not a sermon in disguise, but a modern morality play intended to afford pleasure and entertainment. At the same time it is hoped that it may be found to contain some clean and wholesome moral lessons."

BARGAINS GALORE
at the COUNTRY STORE
While the Big January Clearance Sale Is On.
PAY CASH—the Difference Is Yours

- Capewell Horse Nails, any size, 5-pound box for.....85c
 - \$10.00 Coal Heating Stove nicely nickled, now\$6.98
 - \$12.00 Coal Heating Stove nicely nickled, now\$7.50
 - No. 8 Cast Iron Cook Stove, bargain, at\$10.98
 - \$35.00 Steel Range, sale price..... 25.00
- 20 Per Cent. Discount on all Rubbers and Shoes except Ball Band.

RAY R. KEACH
East Second Street SEYMOUR, IND.

IT TURNS NIGHT INTO DAY

rivaling Old Sol himself in brilliancy. The tungsten lamp is as far ahead of old-fashioned methods of lighting as the modern express train is of the old stage coach. These are progressive times. Join the spirit of the times and consult us about wiring your house for electric light.

Neal Electric Co.

REAL Leather SHOES

At this time there are many inferior shoes offered for sale, but we offer nothing but genuine Calfskin, Vici Kid or Kangaroo leathers, and stand back of every pair we sell. Better see our line before buying.

Dress Shoes \$4.00 and \$5.00 only.

Special Work Shoes \$3.00 to \$5.00

THE HUB
BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES

PERSONAL.

David O. Dunn went to Medora this morning.

Carl G. Weddell went to Medora this morning on business.

Mrs. John Page and daughter have returned from a visit with relatives in Cincinnati.

Miss Roma Short, of Bedford, has come to spend the week with Miss May Kelley.

Miss Martha Vondeilingen went to Medora this morning to spend a few days with friends.

Miss Ida Woodmansee went to Brownstown this morning to attend the Klaus-Rodman wedding.

Mrs. J. H. Goss came from Medora Wednesday afternoon to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harry Schwab.

Mrs. Susan Clark went to Kurtz this morning to spend the week-end with her daughter and family.

Judge O. O. Swails, F. W. Wesner and John M. Lewis went to Brownstown this morning to attend court.

Mrs. C. M. Meyers and Mrs. Jesse Cox and children went to Brownstown this morning to spend the day.

Miss Mary Waller returned to her home in Washington this morning after a visit with Miss Dorothy Milburn.

Earl Prall will go to Indianapolis Monday to enter the Central Business College to complete his business education.

L. E. Clegg, representative of the Central Business College, of Indianapolis, was in the city today on business.

Prof. and Mrs. Martin Farris, of Sheridan, were here this afternoon and went to Crothersville to visit her parents.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley returned to Brownstown this morning after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. G. Martin.

Mrs. Claude Purkiser and daughter went to Cincinnati Wednesday afternoon to visit her mother for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Baker and children returned to their home in Memphis this morning after spending the past week here with relatives and friends.

Dr. Lillian Collier, of Louisville, was here this morning on her way to Tunnell to spend a few days with her niece.

Edward Howell, who has been visiting his family here, left this afternoon for East St. Louis, Mo., where he has employment.

Mrs. Della Henderson returned to Cincinnati this afternoon after spending several days here with her aunt, Mrs. C. Henderson.

Omer Cooley, who has been here for a few days the guest of his sister, Mrs. Charles G. Martin, returned to his home in Versailles.

Mrs. Alvin Ellis and daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Sarah McClellan and family, returned to their home in New Albany today.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Siebert returned to her home in Cincinnati Wednesday afternoon, after a visit here with A. J. Siebert and family.

Miss Mary McMeekin, who has been here for the past week the guest of Mrs. James Fislar, left this morning for her home in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Clarence Reynolds, who has been visiting relatives at Reddington and Azalia, was here this morning enroute to her home in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Norman and children, of Vincennes, were here this morning and went to Crothersville on account of the illness of a relative.

Miss Katherine Pierce came from Sullivan, Ill., this afternoon and after a visit here, will go to North Vernon on an extended visit with relatives.

Mrs. Fannie Thompson and daughter, of New Washington, were here this morning on their way home from Crothersville, where they visited Dr. Adair and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Carter arrived home today from Amarilla, Tex., where they have been for several months the guests of their son, Ben Carter, and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller and son left this afternoon for their home in Clarinda, Iowa, after a visit here with Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Miller and also relatives at Brownstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Massman and grandson, John Massman, who have been visiting Mrs. W. G. Geile and family since Saturday, returned to their home in Cincinnati this morning.

JANUARY TERM TO CLOSE THIS WEEK
(Continued from first page)

in which the plaintiff was to secure a loan of \$5,000 for the defendant and for such services he was to receive three and one-half per cent. The plaintiff alleges that he negotiated for the said loan but that the defendant refused to accept it and the plaintiff seeks to recover the amount of his commission, \$175.

20 Per Cent.

Or One-fifth Off

On All Suits,
Overcoats, Mackinaws,
Balmacaans,
Underwear, Sweaters
and Wool Shirts.

Adolph Steinwedel

"Pay Less and Dress Better"

YOU WILL FIND
The Right Piece of Jewelry
at the Right Price at
Meseke's Jewelry Shop

The Jamaican Mind.

During the early period of the work on the Panama Canal many persons were injured by jumping on and off trains in motion on the Panama Railroad. There were on the Zone police force many West Indians who were trained and capable men, but incurably literal. An order was issued to the force to arrest any person found jumping on or off a train in motion, and the next day two West Indian policemen brought into a police station a white man who was struggling fiercely to break away from them.

"What have you arrested him for?" asked the police sergeant who was on duty.

"For jumping on and off the rear of a train, sah," one of the policemen replied.

"The blamed fools!" cried the arrested man. "I'm the brakeman!"

On one occasion a Jamaican boy who was a switch tender in Culebra Cut, was found asleep with his head resting on the rails of the switch. "Dat's all right, boss," said the boy, when waked. "No train can get by here widout me knowin' it!"

Another boy who had been instructed to switch to a certain track all dirt trains that came out of the Cut, let a long train of dump cars

start by one the wrong track before he bethought himself and pulled the switch; the train was split in two and several of the cars were derailed. "Why," the boy protested sadly, when he was rebuked, "I saved half de train, anyway!"—Joseph B. Bishop, secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in The Youth's Companion.

New Books.

The Library had added the following books:

Adult.
Bosher—How it Happened.
Buck—Call of the Cumberlands.
Bindloss—Vane of the Timberlands.
Juvenile.
Griswold—Winds of Deal.
Porter—Story of Marco.
Habberton—Helen's Babies.
Blaisdell—Pretty Polly Flinders.
Literature.
Lamb—Tales from Shakespeare.

Boy Scouts and Pathfinders.

The Boy Scouts and Pathfinders will meet at the high school gymnasium Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. j21d

Feed and Coal.

Delivered to any part of town. Phone 193. Chas. Vogel. f18d

YOU PUT IT
DOWN IN

Black and White

When you order your coal from us you can always depend upon securing the right quality promptly and at lowest market prices. We are serving those who want the best. Are we serving you? If not, try a ton of our coal.

Raymond City at \$4.25 Per Ton.

EBNER ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.
COAL AND ICE
PHONE No. 4.



HARDWOOD TRIM

For the better class of buildings should be carefully selected and well seasoned, because the lumber dealer evades the specifications. Such is never the case however, with lumber furnished by The Seymour Planing Mill. We value our reputation for fair and honest dealing and live up to it.

SEYMOUR PLANING MILL CO.

419 S. Chestnut St.



WE WIN THE RACE

when it comes to competing for mill work orders. We are the largest producers of mill work of quality in this vicinity. We are improving our equipment every day and if you want to know about the cost of making anything in the way of mill work, communicate with us.

The Travis Carter Co.

Loans

Made on Household Goods, Pianos, Stock and Investments. Agent in office Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday till noon.

17½ E. Second St. Over Carter's Bike Store. Phone 528.

SEYMOUR LOAN CO.

Geo. F. Meyer
Drug Store

104 S. Chestnut St.
Phone 247

FIRE INSURANCE

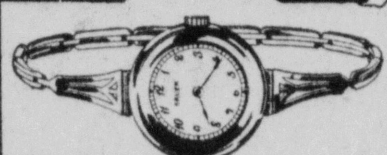
A few dollars invested today may save you thousands tomorrow.
E. W. BLISH, Room No. 11 Postal Building

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
CLARK B. DAVIS
LOANS NOTARY

ANNA E. CARTER

NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at the Daily Republican office, 108 West Second St.



Genuine Values

—IN—

JEWELRY

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Rings, Chains, Fobs, Cuff Buttons, Lavalieres, Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Silver Tea Sets, Sugar and Cream Sets, Knives and Forks, Libby Brilliant Cut Glass, Leather Traveling Sets.

Special attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

J. G. LAUPUS,
Jeweler.

GRUEN
Veri Thin Watch

St. Paul Evangelical Church.

On account of the manifest interest in the special meetings at the German Methodist church now being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Schruoff, it will be impossible for him to get away on Sunday evening, Jan. 24th, to show the pictures on the Life of Christ at St. Paul church.

H. R. Boech, Pastor.

Republican Want Ads. Pay.



See Our
SPECIAL
Showing
OF

Men's
Suits
AND

Overcoats

AT

\$10 to \$16.50

Some are the
GREAT
Clothcraft
LINE.

A fair sample can be
seen in our show
window.

Thomas Clothing Co.

ROUMANIAN ARMY ONE OF BEST

Until Recently Was Looked Upon as Silent Ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

REGARDED AS IN ALL EUROPE

Declared That There Are Increasing Indications That She Will Join With the Allies.

THERE are increasing indications of the early participation of Roumania in the European war, thus bringing into play another party to the combination against the Teutonic powers contemplated by Great Britain, France and Russia.

Difficulties confronted the allies in the earlier stages of the war in furnishing munitions, equipment and other necessities of war beyond those required for their own immediate needs.

These difficulties now have been surmounted, it is said, and the obstacle which hitherto has blocked full Roumanian mobilization has been removed with the arrival in that country of the requisite supplies for the equipment and provisioning of the 600,000 men which she is able to put into the field. It is said that arrangements have been completed also for the financing of these operations.

Wonderful Force.

The Roumanian army is a wonderful force and would be a great help to the allies should it be turned loose in their behalf. When King Charles went to Roumania in 1896 he found an army consisting of raw levies. It was not uniformed, and a part of it was equipped with such medieval weapons as pikes. Charles had been trained under

against repeated assaults until the city finally fell.

Needless to say Roumania was no longer considered a vassal to any external ruler. Russia, it may be said incidentally, took the Roumanian province of Bessarabia by way of compensation for her share in the war.

Erect Frontier Defenses.

Following this war universal military service was instituted in Roumania as a means of defense against Russia and the other Slavs by which she is surrounded. Frontier defenses were erected. In building the railway system with which Roumania is equipped military strategy was taken into consideration. There is only one railroad leading into Russia, while the roads entering Hungary are located wherever commerce demands. A nucleus of a navy has been placed on the Black sea. Military service is compulsory. Between the years of nineteen and twenty-one the youths receive a certain amount of primary training. At twenty-one they are called to the colors and enter the regular army. They serve for two years in the infantry and three in the other arms of the service. For the succeeding four or five years they are entered in the first reserve. They are then transferred

ery, with his single arm slaying nearly a score, the annals have it. Every Roumanian soldier conducted himself like a hero. Three pashas were killed, and the grand vizier himself narrowly escaped death in the marshes on the retreat. The sultan was so impressed with the fighting qualities of the Roumanian battler that he was glad to make peace and in the following year sent a splendid embassy to treat with the prince he could not conquer.

This great victory was not the first of Michael's against the Turks by any means. Roumania's ruler was always claimed for vassal by the successful sultans. In 1593 an army of 40,000 was sent to depose him. The Roumanian soldier smashed it, and twice afterward the same fate overtook Turkish troops sent to impose punishment and disaster on the Wallachians, as the men of the province were more often called. Once, in fact, Michael anticipated an invasion and, learning of the distant approach of the sultan's army crossed the Danube on the ice and routed the enemy utterly. In this battle, aided by the Moldavian Prince Aaron, he took great booty, and consternation reigned in Constantinople.

Another militant ruler and diplomat of whom the Roumanian soldier is proud was Mircea the Old. After the famous battle of Nikopolis in 1396 in which the Turk gained a great victory over the medieval Balkan and other confederate peoples, the sultan sent an army into Wallachia. It was supposed that the defeated and disheartened condition of the Roumanians would make them easy prey. Under the stirring rallying cry of Mircea they turned on the invaders and drove them back over the frontier. Another ruler held in high repute was Stephen the Great, who led the Roumanian soldier from the Moldavian province to a complete victory at Racova in 1475. The Turk, as usual, being the enemy that was vanquished.

The Dacian or Latin descent of the Roumanians is highly regarded by

TEST NEW DEVICE TO STOP WRECK

Experts See Locomotive Avoid Collision Automatically.

INVENTED BY TELEGRAPHER.

Based on Block Signal System—Train in One Block Cannot Enter Block Ahead if Train is in That Block and if Track Ahead is Obstructed Gradually Comes to a Standstill.

A locomotive—No. 47 of the Long Island railroad, Harry Lefferts' standby—hit special car (of wood) in New York and set out at twenty-eight miles an hour to run down another locomotive that stood peacefully on an empty stretch of track near Garden City, on Long Island.

After he had set No. 47 going Harry Lefferts leaned out the cab window and paid not the least attention to anything anywhere. As his locomotive neared a first class collision its whistle blew, the steam went off, the air went on and No. 47 eased down gradually to a standstill without Lefferts or any one else moving a finger.

That was the third successful test in one hour of a new device to prevent train collisions. After it was over A. B. Bierck, representing President Peters of the Long Island road, said:

"The tests have been successful, more so perhaps than could have been expected. The Long Island and Pennsylvania roads will undoubtedly make further tests, and if the invention stands up under them they will adopt it."

Experts See Test.

Besides Mr. Bierck, who is the Long Island's general auditor, L. S. Wells, superintendent of electrical operation for the two roads; H. E. Lewis, the Long Island's general trainmaster, and G. P. Williams, assistant to the Long Island's chief engineer, watched the tests. With them was James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, who has bought a controlling interest in the invention, and Anthony J. Casale, the inventor. Casale, a native of Naples, was a telegraph operator in Italy. He came to this country fourteen years ago and has worked on his invention ever since. It was when he came to the Knickerbocker as a telegrapher fifteen months ago, with his apparatus nearly perfected, that he found a backer in Mr. Regan.

Alden W. Welch, associate editor of the Engineering News; newspaper reporters and motion picture men made up the rest of the party.

Casale's invention is based on the block signal system. A train in one block cannot enter the block ahead if a train is in that block or if the track ahead is broken or obstructed or if a station agent throws a switch.

At the end of each block of track are two short stretches of third rail on both sides of the track. Shoes on the locomotive make the contact with these bits of rail. If the track ahead is clear the circuit formed carries so slight a current that nothing in the locomotive is affected. But if a train is in the block ahead or the track is broken or the station agent has thrown a switch the circuit formed by the rushing train is so short that a more powerful current flows. This current first blows the locomotive's whistle and then shuts off the steam and applies the emergency brakes.

Batteries in Locomotive.

Those who know a little about electricity will understand when it is said that this is accomplished by ten batteries in the locomotive with three solenoid coils and three relays. The first relay operates when the track is broken or the invention itself is out of order. It shuts off steam and applies the brakes. This is the relay by which a station agent can stop a train that has gone past a signal. The second relay, which works with a train in the block ahead, blows the locomotive whistle. The third acts like the first to shut off steam and apply the brakes. One of the great points is the placing of batteries in the locomotive where they can be renewed without trouble.

LEARNED WORM AT HARVARD.

One Eyed Pete Learns by Experience What Road to Travel.

An educated worm is the last word in Harvard's circles of learning.

One Eyed Pete is his name. He thinks like a human being. Professor R. M. Yerkes, who adopted Pete, rigged up a device full of holes like a cheese. At one end of one large hole were two other paths, one of which led to a comfortable resting place. The other was charged with electricity.

Pete took the wrong road thrice and was shocked each time. Now he avoids this aperture and always takes the hole to the right.

Biggest Map of Canal.

Members of the isthmian canal commission had before them for inspection what is said to be the largest relief map ever made, representing the Panama canal on a scale of one foot to a mile. The map, which is fifty feet by ten, was completed by George Robertson of Washington, to whom the contract for the work was given by the commission. It will be shipped to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO SINCE FLIGHT OF DIAZ.

F. L. de la Barra, April 25, 1911, to Nov. 6, 1911.
Francisco I. Madero, Nov. 6, 1911, to Feb. 19, 1913.
Victoriano Huerta, Feb. 19, 1913, to July 15, 1914.
Francisco Carranza, July 15, 1914, to Aug. 12, 1914.
Venustiano Carranza, Aug. 12, 1914, to Nov. 10, 1914.
Eulalio Gutierrez, Nov. 10, 1914, to Jan. 15, 1915.
Roque Gonzales Garza, Jan. 15, 1915.
*The Constitutional party does not recognize the presidency of either Huerta, Carranza or Gutierrez. It maintains that as they were not legally chosen by the people, according to the constitution, the country was under the rule of the first chief of the Constitutionalist army, Venustiano Carranza.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA A GIANT.

Basil Miles Gives Pen Portrait of Towering Military Commander.

At the feast of the Prebrazhenski regiment in St. Petersburg shortly after the Russian-Japanese war Sir Ian Hamilton was watching the great world arrive, one after another. He himself was present as a distinguished British general. Both individually and collectively the Russian guards officers are a fine lot. But he suddenly ejaculated, "By Jove, who's that?" He pointed to a towering figure at least six feet four in height, with close cropped black hair shot through with gray, short, pointed Vandyke beard, extraordinary length of limb, but lean and graceful, with exceptional ease and power of movement—a magnificent figure of a man. It was the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, says Basil Miles in the World's Work.

The grand duke, now commander in chief of the armies of Russia, was born the year after the Crimean war and was fifty-eight last October. But he still radiates an impression of easy power and strength. His grandfather was the son of that Czar Nicholas I. whose physique was famous in Europe. When a mob gathered in the Sadovaya in those early days a story is still current of how the great czar drove to the scene, got out of his carriage and strode out alone, gigantic and threatening, and with a single mighty roar produced a stunned silence through which he lectured the huddled crowd like a stern but just father and sent them away tamed. His great-grandson inherits much of his physical power. Although the military career of the Grand Duke Nicholas has attracted little attention outside of Russia, largely because he has concentrated wholeheartedly on each phase as he met it, his present supreme command is nevertheless the logical result of a consistent rise through all ranks, not because but almost in spite of his imperial blood.

UNUSUAL PSYCHOLOGY TEST.

Scientist Suicide Tries to Prove He Heard Fatal Shot.

Despondent because all his relatives in Germany had been killed in the war, Charles Mayo, an aged chemist and student of psychic phenomena, committed suicide in Chicago. The last act of his life—the act which terminated that life—Mayo used in an experiment with the psychology of death. This experiment he explained in a note to Charles Gutowski, one of his subordinates and his confidant. It follows:

"If I hear the sound of the shot I will make a mark with my pencil on your envelope. On making that mark I will concentrate my whole being. If the mark is there it will be known definitely that a man with a bullet in his heart doesn't die at once."

When Mayo did not appear at the office employees broke open a room adjoining his laboratory, where he sometimes slept, and found his body.

There was no mark on the envelope. Mayo constructed an apparatus which required a minimum of strength in the discharge of the revolver and assured perfect aim.

Mayo was a graduate of the University of Munich. He practiced medicine twelve years in New York city.

PAUPER HAD \$820 IN SHOE.

Aged Woman's Secret Out, She Agrees to Pay Board Bill.

Although she had been a public charge as an inmate of the Orange City home at Livingston, N. J., since last August, it was brought to light that since that time Mrs. Margaret Mulligan, seventy years old, had been carrying in her shoe \$820 in bills.

A bill of \$88.10 for her board since the admission to the home was promptly presented. She agreed to pay it and to reimburse St. Mary's hospital, Orange, for care and treatment received last summer. Then she made arrangements to be taken into the Home of Divine Providence at Ridgewood.

LOTS OF LITTLE JOFFRES NOW.

Name of Commander Popular at French Christenings.

Study of the daily lists of dead in the press has drawn attention to the birth lists, where the women of France are "mentioned in the order of the day."

The choice of names is interesting. Joffre and Joffrine are noticeable. France has come into use, and Alexandra, Mary and Elizabeth record the alliances of 1914. Names with any Germanic turn have apparently dropped out of the young mother's vocabulary.

BABIES BORN IN THE WHITE HOUSE

President's Grandson First Boy Since Tyler's Time.

ONE NOTABLE CHRISTENING.

First Child Having Honor of Being Born in Historic Mansion Was James Madison Randolph, Son of Martha Jefferson Randolph, Daughter of President Jefferson.

The baby born to Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, is the first boy born in the White House since Tyler was president. The last one was a grandson of President Tyler. The only living persons, except the new White House baby, who were born in the historic mansion are the Princess Cantacuzene of Russia, who was Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of the late Major General Frederick Dent Grant, and Miss Esther Cleveland, second daughter of President Cleveland. Miss Cleveland was born in September, 1893.

Besides the Sayre baby ten other children, six girls and four boys, have been born in the White House, most of them being the grandsons or granddaughters of presidents.

The first child having the honor of being born in the historic mansion was James Madison Randolph, the son of Martha Jefferson Randolph, the daughter of President Jefferson. The baby came during a visit of Mrs. Randolph to the White House in the winter of 1805-6.

There were no births in the White House during the administrations of Presidents Madison and Monroe. During the term of John Quincy Adams a granddaughter, Mary Louise Adams, was born in February, 1828. While Andrew Jackson was president four children were born there, the sons and daughters of Major Andrew J. Donelson, General Jackson's protegee and private secretary, and Mrs. Donelson, the president's niece. Mrs. Donelson was mistress of the White House following Mrs. Jackson's death.

Big Christening Ceremony. Two of her children were boys and two were girls. Their christenings were occasions of great ceremony. President Jackson being godfather to two of them and Martin Van Buren and General Polk acting in similar capacities for the other two.

During the administrations of Presidents Van Buren and William Henry Harrison no children were born in the White House, but two came during Tyler's term of office. The first was Letitia Tyler, granddaughter of the president and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tyler. The second was Robert Jones, youngest son of Mrs. Mary Jones, daughter of the president, and Henry Lightfoot Jones. Robert Jones fought in General Lee's army during the civil war and was promoted for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg.

The administrations of Presidents Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln and Johnson passed without births in the executive mansion. During the term of President Grant a daughter—Julia—was born to Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, the wife of a son of the president, on June 7, 1876. Esther Cleveland, the daughter of President and Mrs. Cleveland, was the only child of a president ever born in the White House.

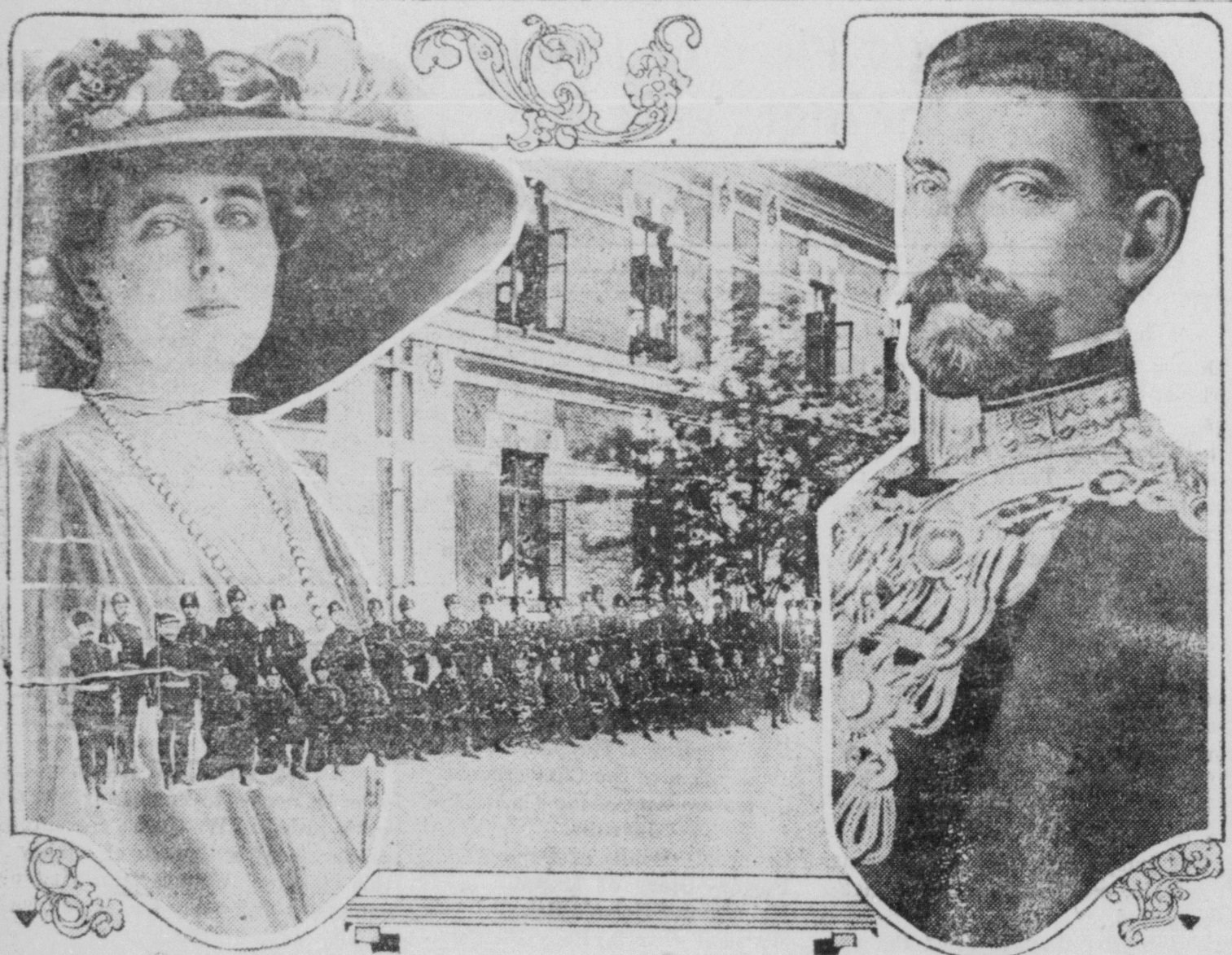
Another daughter was born to President and Mrs. Cleveland during Mr. Cleveland's second term as president, but this event took place at Marion, Mass., on Buzzard's bay, where the family were occupying a cottage. The first child of President and Mrs. Cleveland was "Baby Ruth," who died when she was growing into womanhood. She was born in New York city between the two terms served by her father as president.

INFANT SHAPED AS MERMAID. "White" Child Born of Colored Parents Puzzles Baltimore Scientists. So strangely proportioned as to resemble strikingly the mythical mermaid, a child born in Salisbury, Md., is now being studied by scientists in the museum of the University hospital in Baltimore.

The freak, though of colored parentage, is as white as ivory, perfectly formed above the waist line, and has normal arms and chest, but from the diaphragm down the body tapers to a point, at which the feet protrude, forming a fanlike, finny substance. The bones of the legs, merged into a solid mass, are covered by rough, partly ossified skin. This scaly covering gives way to white, smooth skin at the waist line.

Dr. Henry Chandlee, X ray expert of the University hospital, has called in scientists, but all are at a loss to explain the monstrosity.

Armor For French Soldier. Paris Miroir gives photographs of an armored warrior, reminiscent of the crusades, representing the latest French device for safely observing enemies from the nearest French trenches. The armor consists of a half inch chilled steel oblong shield to turn bullets, a headpiece pierced by two eyeholes and a breastplate, the total weight of which is more than sixty pounds. Leg protection is unnecessary, as the soldier's lower half is hidden by his own trench.



KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AND TYPE OF ROUMANIAN INFANTRY.

the famous Moltke and had served with distinction in the Danish war of 1864. One of his first steps was the reorganization of the army according to his own notions.

He obtained from his suzerain, the sultan, "blissfully unconscious of the use to which they were to be put," permission to organize a militia of 30,000 men. This was the nucleus of his army. It won its spurs at Plevna.

In 1876 a constitution was proclaimed at Constantinople. One of the details of this constitution was its assumption of the indivisibility and unity of the empire. At Bucharest indignation became intense, for the rule of Prince Charles had led the Roumanians to consider their allegiance to the sultan a pure formality. Why not declare their independence? Here was an excuse for asserting it. By way of preparation a secret convention was signed with Russia in April, 1877, permitting the czar, always keen in a project for opening a highway to the Mediterranean, to march troops across the Roumanian territory. This was desirable just at the moment, for the Turks had been committing massacres in the Bulgarian provinces the previous year and had given Russia a pretext for war through the opportunity to offer relief to the Christian subjects of the sultan in that region.

Having this arrangement with Russia, the Roumanians declared war on their suzerain and offered the czar the use of their freshly trained army. Airily the Russians declined the offer, confident that they could whip the Turks with one hand tied behind them. Osman Pasha proved to be a more difficult problem than the Russians had expected to find him, and after mobilizing twice as many men as they took into the fray at first and suffering terrible losses the czar appealed to Prince Charles to cross the Danube somewhere, anywhere, and come to the aid of brother Christians. Prince Charles marched with his army, and the Russians were glad to give him command of the combined forces in front of Plevna. The Roumanian army, filled with the zeal of youth, was put before the most powerful of the Turkish fortresses, the famous Graivada. The Roumanians took it and added to their laurels by holding it

red to the second reserve and are afterward enrolled in the territorial corps. By the time he has reached forty-two years and the end of his service a Roumanian has been at the call of the state for twenty-one years. The fortifications are armed with numerous heavy guns.

In the second Balkan war Roumania mobilized her army July 3, 1913. War against Bulgaria was declared July 10. Silistria was occupied the very next day. Then followed a swift, conquering march through Czar Ferdinand's territory. Whatever opposition there was was swept aside decisively. Day after day the advance was only limited by the physical powers of the Roumanian soldier in marching; fighting only hurried him faster. By July 31 the Roumanian outposts were within twenty miles of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

This remarkable progress was too much to overcome. Ferdinand cried armistice, and armistice began that very date. Twenty-four hours longer and the Roumanian soldier would have been in the Bulgarian soldier's chief city.

Czar Ferdinand had no other way. The Greeks faced him at Koesna pass, and the Servians had forced him back at Ishib and Kotebana. The second Balkan war was over. Roumania got her strip on the Euxine, and Saloniki, ardently coveted by Bulgaria and once jointly occupied by her, is still fifty miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

Every Soldier a Hero.

Next to his desperate fighting and brilliant showing at Plevna the Roumanian soldier points with pride to the glorious battle of Giurgevo, fought Aug. 13, 1895. The Roumanian ruler was the celebrated Michael the Brave, still sung in ballad and story as the great conqueror and welder of his country. This battle was fought in a narrow defile and has been called the Thermopylae of Roumania. It was the Turk—it is always the Turk in any Balkan fight—who advanced upon the little Roumanian band posted near Bukharest. The grand vizier who led the sultan's forces unfurled the standard of the prophet to incite Ottoman valor.

Michael performed prodigies of brav-

these spirited people. They trace it back through the carvings on the column of Trajan at Rome, which is an epitome in marble of the conquest of the Roumanians. There are nearly 3,000 human figures on this column, all relating to the ancient people of the little Balkan kingdom. Trajan's legions were left as a buffer against the inroads of Goths, Huns, Tartars, Turks and Mongols. They married the Dacian women, who were already famed as the mothers of the mighty men of brawn and courage who became trained gladiators for exhibition in the Roman arena.

Celebrated His Triumph.

This was A. D. 105. Trajan celebrated his triumph over Dacia and its annexation to the Roman empire with games that lasted 123 days, during which 11,000 wild beasts and 10,000 Dacian gladiators, made prisoners during the invasion, were killed. The descendants of these Dacians have held their ground on the spot where they first met the Roman legionaries. They are proud of the blend with the conqueror and point out that they are of Latin and not Slav ancestry for nearly twenty centuries. They give Latin names to their children. They celebrate many ancient Roman holidays, wearing robes in imitation of the world conquerors. Even their oxen and horses are frequently called Casius and Brutus and Caesar. There are bridge piers still standing that supported bridges constructed over the Danube by the Romans, and on a road along that river there is still a bronze tablet setting forth the achievements of Trajan.

And the Roumanian soldier will even point you back and beyond this, when his forefathers were known as Dacian barbarians. Ancient historians called them the bravest and most honorable of all the Balkan tribes. Thucydides tells of the ancient Dacian's prowess as a mounted archer and the way his soldier of those days resisted the advance of the Persian King Darius.

And now it remains to be seen whether, with her highly efficient military force, Roumania will take sides with the allies against her tutor and in return reap Transylvania and the Bukovina, inhabited by Roumanians.

The Call of the Cumberlands

By Charles Neville Buck

With Illustrations
from Photographs of Scenes
in the Play

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CHAPTER XV.

The Honorable Abe Smithers was not the regular judge of the circuit which numbered Hixon among its county seats. The elected incumbent was ill, and Smithers had been named as his pro-tem successor. Callomb climbed to the second story of the frame bank building and pounded loudly on a door, which bore the boldly-typed sign:

"Asa Smithers, Attorney-at-Law."

The temporary judge admitted a visitor in uniform, whose countenance was stormy with indignant protest. The judge himself was placid and smiling. The lawyer, who was for the time being exalted to the bench, hoped to ascend it more permanently by the votes of the Hollman faction, since only Hollman votes were counted. He was a young man of powerful physique with a face ruggedly strong and honest.

Callomb stood for a moment inside the door and when he spoke it was to demand crisply:

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"About what, captain?" inquired the other, mildly.

"Is it possible you haven't heard? Since yesterday noon two murders have been added to the holocaust. You represent the courts of law. I represent the military arm of the state. Are we going to stand by and see this go on?"

The judge shook his head, and his visage was sternly thoughtful and hypocritical. He did not mention that he had just come from conference with the Hollman leaders. He did not explain that the venire he had drawn from the jury drum had borne a singularly solid Hollman complexion.

"Until the grand jury acts I don't see that we can take any steps."

"And," stormed Captain Callomb, "the grand jury will, like former grand juries, lie down in terror and inactivity. Either there are no courageous men in your county, or these panels are selected to avoid including them."

Judge Smithers' face darkened. If he was a moral coward, he was at least a coward crouching behind a seeming of fearlessness.

"Captain," he said, coolly, but with a dangerous hint of warning, "I don't see that your duties include contempt of court."

"No!" Callomb was now thoroughly angered, and his voice rose. "I am sent down here subject to your orders, and it seems you are also subject to orders. Here are two murders in a day, capping a climax of 20 years of bloodshed. You have information as to the arrival of a man known as a desperado with a grudge against the two dead men, yet you know of no steps to take. Give me the word and I'll go out and bring that man, and any others you name, to your bar of justice—if it is a bar of justice! For God's sake, give me something else to do than to bring in prisoners to be shot down in cold blood."

The judge sat balancing a pencil on his extended forefinger, as though it were a scale of justice.

"You have been heated in your language, sir," he said, sternly, "but it is a heat arising from an indignation which I share. Consequently, I pass it over. I cannot instruct you to arrest Samson South before the grand jury has accused him. The law does not contemplate hasty or unadvised action. All men are innocent until proven guilty. If the grand jury wants South, I'll instruct you to go and get him. Until then, you may leave my part of the work to me."

His honor rose from his chair.

"You can at least give this grand jury such instructions on murder as will point out their duty. You can assure them that the militia will protect them. Through your prosecutor you can bring evidence to their attention, you—"

"If you will excuse me," interrupted his honor, dryly, "I'll judge of how I am to charge my grand jury. I have been in communication with the family of Mr. Purvy, and it is not their wish at the present time to bring this case before the panel."

Callomb laughed ironically.

"No, I could have told you that before you conferred with them. I could have told you that they prefer to be their own courts and executioners, except where they need you. They also preferred to have me get a man they couldn't take themselves, and then to assassinate him in my hands. Who in the hell do you work for, Judge-for-the-moment Smithers? Are you holding a job under the state of Kentucky, or under the Hollman faction of this feud? I am instructed to take my orders from you. Will you kindly tell me my master's real name?"

Smithers turned pale with anger, his fighting face grew as truculent as a bulldog's, while Callomb stood glaring back at him like a second bulldog, but the judge knew that he was being honestly and fearlessly accused. He merely pointed to the door. The cap-

tain turned on his heel and stalked out of the place, and the judge came down the steps and crossed the street to the courthouse. Five minutes later he turned to the shirt-sleeved man who was leaning on the bench and said in his most judicial voice:

"Mr. Sheriff, open court."

The next day the mail carrier brought in a note for the temporary judge. His honor read it at recess and hastened across to Hollman's Mammoth Department Store. There, in council with his masters, he asked instructions. This was the note:

"The Hon. Asa Smithers.

"Sir: I arrived in this county yesterday, and am prepared, if called as a witness, to give to the grand jury full and true particulars of the murder of Jesse Purvy and the killing of Aaron Hollis. I am willing to come under the escort of my own kinsmen, or the militiamen, as the court may advise."

"The requirement of any bodyguard I deplore, but in meeting my legal obligations, I do not regard it as necessary or proper to walk into a trap."

"Respectfully,
"SAMSON SOUTH."

Smithers looked perplexedly at Judge Hollman.

"Shall I have him come?" he inquired.

Hollman threw the letter down on his desk with a burst of blasphemy:

"Have him come?" he echoed. "Hell and damnation, no! What do we want him to come here and spill the milk for? When we get ready, we'll indict him. Then, let your damned soldiers go after him—as a criminal, not a witness. After that, we'll continue this case until these outsiders go away, and we can operate to suit ourselves. We don't fall for Samson South's tricks. No, sir; you never got that letter! It miscarried. Do you hear? You never got it."

Smithers nodded grudging acquiescence. Most men would rather be independent officials than collar-wearers.

Out on Misery Samson South had gladdened the soul of his uncle with his return. The old man was mending, and, for a long time, the two had talked. The failing head of the clan looked vainly for signs of degeneration in his nephew, and, failing to find them, was happy.

"Hev ye decided, Samson," he inquired, "thet ye was right in yer notion, 'bout goin' away?"

Samson sat reflectively for a while, then replied:

"We were both right, Uncle Spicer— and both wrong. This is my place, but if I'm to take up the leadership it must be in a different fashion. Changes are coming. We can't any longer stand still."

Spicer South lighted his pipe. He, too, in these last years, had seen in the distance the crest of the oncoming wave.

"I reckon there's right smart truth to that," he acknowledged. "I've been studyin' 'bout hit consid'able myself of late. Thar's been sev'ral fellers through the country talkin' coal an' timber an' railroads—an' sich like."

Sally went to mill that Saturday, and with her rode Samson. There, besides Wile McGager, he met Caleb Wiley and several others. At first, they received him skeptically, but they knew of the visit to Purvy's store, and they were willing to admit that in part at least he had erased the blot from his escutcheon. Then, too, except for cropped hair and a white skin, he had come back as he had gone, in homespun and hickory. There was nothing highfalutin in his manners. In short, the impression was good.

"I reckon now that ye're back, Samson," suggested McGager, "an' see in 'ow yere Uncle Spicer is gettin' along all right, I'll jest let the two of ye run things. I've done had enough." It was a simple fashion of resigning a regency, but effectual.

Old Caleb, however, still insurgent and unconvinced, brought in a minority report.

"We wants fightin' men," he grumbled, with the senile reiteration of his age, as he spat tobacco and beat a rattap on the mill floor with his long hickory staff. "We don't want no deserters."

"Samson ain't a deserter," defended Sally. "There isn't one of you fit to tie his shoes." Sally and old Spicer South alone knew of her lover's letter to the circuit judge, and they were pledged to secrecy.

"Never mind, Sally!" It was Samson himself who answered her. "I didn't come back because I care what men like old Caleb think. I came back because they needed me. The proof of a fighting man is his fighting, I reckon. I'm willing to let 'em judge me by what I'm going to do."

So, Samson slipped back, tentatively, at least, into his place as clan head, though for a time he found it a post without action. After the fierce outburst of bloodshed, quiet had settled, and it was tacitly understood that, unless the Hollman forces had some coup in mind which they were secreting, this peace would last until the soldiers were withdrawn.

"When the world's a-lookin'," commented Judge Hollman, "his's a right good idea to crawl under a log—an' lay still."

Purvy had been too famous a feudist to pass unsung. Reporters came as far as Hixon, gathered there such news as the Hollmans chose to give them, and went back to write lurid stories and description, from hearsay, of the stockaded seat of tragedy. Nor did they overlook the dramatic coincidence of the return of "Wildcat" Samson South from civilization to savagery. They made no accusation, but they pointed an inference and a moral—as they thought. It was a sermon on

the triumph of heredity over the advantages of environment. Adrienne read some of these saffron misrepresentations, and they distressed her.

Meanwhile, it came insistently to the ears of Captain Callomb that some plan was on foot, the intricacies of which he could not fathom, to manufacture a case against a number of the Souths, quite apart from their actual guilt, or likelihood of guilt. Once more, he would be called upon to go out and drag in men too well fortified to be taken by the posesses and deputies of the Hollman civil machinery. At this news, he chafed bitterly, and, still rankling with a sense of shame at the loss of his first prisoner, he formed a plan of his own, which he revealed over his pipe to his first lieutenant.

"There's a nigger in the woodpile, Merriweather," he said. "We are simply being used to do the dirty work up here, and I'm going to do a little probing of my own. I guess I'll turn the company over to you for a day or two."

"What idiocy are you contemplating now?" inquired the second in command.

"I'm going to ride over on Misery, and hear what the other side has to say. I've usually noticed that one side of any story is pretty good until the other's told."

"You mean you are going to go over there where the Souths are entrenched, where every road is guarded?" The lieutenant spoke wrathfully and with violence. "Don't be an ass, Callomb. You went over there once before and took a man away—and he's dead. You owe them a life, and they collect their dues. You will be supported by no warrant of arrest, and can't take a sufficient detail to protect you."

"No," said Callomb, quietly; "I go on my own responsibility and I go by myself."

"And," stormed Merriweather, "you'll never come back."

"I think," smiled Callomb, "I'll get back. I owe an old man over there an apology, and I want to see this desperado at first hand."

"It's sheer madness. I ought to take you down to this infernal creak of a judge and have you committed to a strait-jacket."

"If," said Callomb, "you are content to play the catspaw to a bunch of assassins, I'm not. The mail-rider went out this morning and he carried a letter to old Spicer South. I told him that I was coming unescorted and unarmed and that my object was to talk with him. I asked him to give me a safe conduct, at least, until I reached his house, and stated my case. I treated him like an officer and a gentleman, and, unless I'm a poor judge of men, he's going to treat me that way."

The lieutenant sought vainly to dissuade Callomb, but the next day the captain rode forth, unaccompanied. Curious stares followed him and Judge Smithers turned narrowing and unpleasant eyes after him, but at the point where the ridge separated the territory of the Hollmans from that of the Souths he saw waiting in the road a mounted figure, sitting his horse straight, and clad in the rough habiliments of the mountaineer.

As Callomb rode up he saluted and the mounted figure with perfect gravity and correctness returned that salute as one officer to another. The captain was surprised. Where had this mountaineer with the steady eyes and the clean-cut jaw learned the niceties of military etiquette?

"I am Captain Callomb of 'F' company," said the officer. "I'm riding over to Spicer South's house. Did you come to meet me?"

"To meet and guide you," replied a pleasant voice. "My name is Samson South."

The militiaman stared. This man whose countenance was calmly thoughtful scarcely comported with the descriptions he had heard of the "Wildcat of the Mountains," the man who had come home straight as a storm-petrel at the first note of the tempest and marked his coming with double murder. Callomb had been too busy to read newspapers of late. He had heard only that Samson had "been away."

While he wondered, Samson went on:

"I'm glad you came. If it had been possible I would have come to you." As he told of the letter he had written the judge, volunteering to present himself as a witness, the officer's wonder grew.

"They said that you had been away," suggested Callomb. "If it's not an impertinent question, what part of the mountains have you been visiting?"

Samson laughed.

"Not any part of the mountains," he said. "I've been living chiefly in New York—and for a time in Paris."

Callomb drew his horse to a dead halt.

"In the name of God," he incredulously asked, "what manner of man are you?"

"I hope," came the instant reply, "it may be summed up by saying that I'm exactly the opposite of the man you've had described for you back there at Hixon."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Biliousness and Constipation Cured.

If you are ever troubled with biliousness or constipation you will be interested in the statement of R. F. Erwin, Peru, Ind. "A year ago last winter I had an attack of indigestion followed by biliousness and constipation. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets so highly recommended, I bought a bottle of them and they helped me right away." For sale by all dealers.

Weather Signals.
Warning—One long blast.
One Long—Fair weather, stationary temperature.
Two long—Rain or snow, stationary temperature.
Three long—Local rain, stationary temperature.
One long, one short—Fair weather, lower temperature.
One long, two short—Fair weather, higher temperature.
Two long, one short—Rain or snow, higher temperature.
Three long, one short—Local rain, lower temperature.
Three long, two short—Local rain, higher temperature.
Three short—Cold wave.

FIRE DISTRICTS.
Seymour's fire map shows that the five wards are divided into twenty-two fire districts and when an alarm is given the fire bell gives the number of the ward in taps, then after a pause the district number is sounded. When calling the telephone exchange for a fire alarm always give the street and number where the fire is located. Do not attempt to call by fire districts.

FIRST WARD.
District 13, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Penn. Railroad and B. & O. Railroad.
District 14, bounded by Vine, Fourth, B. & O. Railroad and Corporation limits.
District 15, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Seventh and corporation limits.
District 16, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Seventh and Penn. Railroad.
District 17, bounded by Seventh, Penn. Railroad and corporation limits.

SECOND WARD.
District 23, bounded by Poplar, Third, B. & O. Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad.
District 24, bounded by Poplar, Third, Central Avenue and B. & O. Railroad.
District 25, bounded by Central Avenue, Third, Fifth and Penn. Railroad.
District 26, bounded by Fifth, Seventh, Central and Penn. Railroad.
District 27, bounded by Central Avenue, Seventh, Penn. Railroad and corporation limits.

THIRD WARD.
District 34, bounded by Vine, South, B. & O. Railroad and Penn. Railroad.
District 35, bounded by Vine, South, B. & O. Railroad and corporation limits.
District 36, bounded by Laurel, Centennial, Penn. Railroad and corporation limits.
District 37, bounded by Laurel, Penn. Railroad and corporation limits.

FOURTH WARD.
District 42, bounded by Chestnut, Brown, Penn. Railroad and B. & O. Railroad.
District 43, bounded by Chestnut, Brown, Poplar and B. & O. Railroad.
District 45, bounded by Poplar, Brown, R. & O. Railroad and corporation limits.

FIFTH WARD.
District 51, bounded by Chestnut, Brown, Penn. Railroad and corporation limits.
District 52, bounded by Chestnut, Brown, Poplar and McDonald.
District 53, bounded by Brown, Poplar, Lynn and McDonald.
District 54, bounded by Brown, Lynn, McDonald and Buckeye.
District 56, bounded by Brown, Buckeye, McDonald and corporation limits.

VALLONIA.

Mino L. Craft of Brownstown, called on relatives here last Wednesday.

Earl Delano, who has been employed in Indianapolis, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Ribelin of Shattuck, Okla., was the guest of Mrs. Bertha Burcham and Mrs. Nellie Bodle last Wednesday and Thursday.

Muri Pollock of Seymour, called on friends here Thursday.

Charles Humphrey of Salem, Ind., was the guest of Jordan Payne and family several days the past week.

Vance Gossman, who is employed in Chicago, spent several days here last week with home folks.

Jno. Reyman of Salem, was a business visitor here Friday.

Kenneth Baldwin visited relatives near Chestnut Ridge the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Wm. H. F. Baldwin was an eastbound passenger Monday morning.

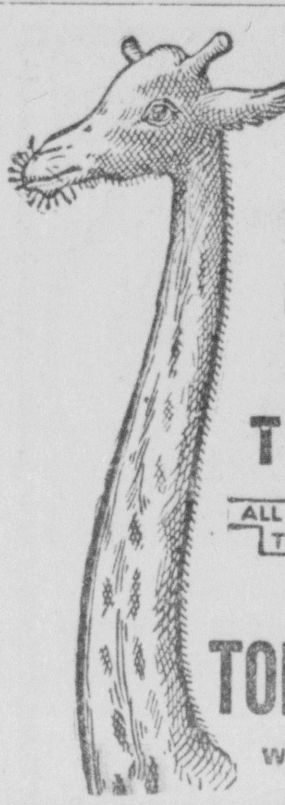
Jno. W. Turnail transacted business at Seymour Monday.

Teachers' Institute was held here Saturday with a special program consisting principally of music. Quite a number of school patrons attended.

Miss Lora Reynolds of Seymour, was the guest of Miss Anna B. Rucker here Saturday.

Born to O. L. Cook and wife Saturday, Jan. 16, a son.

Several from here attended the funeral of Chas. Lockwood at Plattsburg Tuesday.



EVEN IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN TONSILINE WOULD QUICKLY RELIEVE IT.

A quick, safe, soothing, healing, antiseptic relief for Sore Throat, briefly describes TONSILINE. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of Sore Throat. TONSILINE relieves Sore Mouth and Hoarseness and prevents Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other throat ailments. 25c and 50c. Hospital Size \$1.00. All Druggists. THE TONSILINE COMPANY, Canton, Ohio.

Advertised List.
The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Seymour, Indiana and if not delivered in 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES.
Mrs. Tomas Parkes.
Mrs. Frances Pierce.
Mrs. Lottie Smith.
Mrs. Ida Stucken.
Miss Lula M. Taylor.
Miss Nell Wilson.

MEN.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crane.
Perry O. Collins.
Rev. F. W. Hiddleston.
Mr. C. F. Shepherd.

ALLEN SWOPE, P. M.
January 18, 1915.

Dangers of a Cold.
Do you know that of all the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the colds themselves that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that they so often lead to. For that reason every cold should be gotten rid of with the least possible delay. To accomplish this you will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy of great help to you. It loosens a cold, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration and enables the system to throw off the cold. For sale by all dealers.

Log Cabin Sayings.

You ain't no closer ter heaven on de hilltop than what you is in de low grounds. It's all 'cordin' ter how de heart hops.

Some er der folks what raises dust on de life road fools themselves. Dey raises so much dat de worl' can't see who's travellin' dar.

No matter how fur off jedgment day is, it's comin' right toward you ever' day an' 'hour, an' it never has been known ter stop fer a rest on de road.

I likes ter see folks fly high, but w'en some gits ter de tiptop dey thinks de sun rises des ter tell 'em good mawnin' an' dat de stars wuz made for 'em ter play football with.—Atlanta Constitution.

Caught.

"What a pretty hat Mrs. Pinky wore this evening."
"Did you like it, dear?"
"Yes, it was very becoming. Why don't you get hats like that?"
"You mustn't blame me if I laugh. John. The hat you like is my hat Mrs. Pinky borrowed it this evening. It's the thirty dollar hat you called a fright."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tact and Courtesy.

The nearer you come into relation with a person the more necessary do tact and courtesy become.

CHILD OF EIGHT WEAK AND AILING

Little Collins' Girl Also Had Stubborn Chronic Cough—Father Tells How She Was Restored to Health by Vinol.

Lakeport, N.H.—"Our little girl, 8 years of age, was in a debilitated, run-down condition, and had a stubborn, chronic cough. While she did not have to stay out of school, on account of her condition, she was weak and ailing all the time and far from well."

"We treated her cough, but nothing seemed to help her until we tried Vinol, after which we noticed an immediate improvement. Her appetite increased and now she is strong and well and we can recommend Vinol to other parents who have delicate, ailing children."—GEO. A. COLLINS, Lakeport, N.H.

What Vinol did for this little girl it will do for other weak and ailing children, because they need the tissue-building, strengthening cod liver elements and the tonic iron that Vinol contains. It is delicious to the taste.

That's why Vinol builds them up so quickly, and we ask parents of delicate children in this vicinity to try Vinol with the understanding that we will return their money if it fails to give satisfactory results.

H. H. Carter, druggist, Seymour, Ind., and at leading drug stores everywhere.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. TIME TABLE

East Bound.		
Train No.		Arrives
12 Daily	.....	4:37 a. m.
10 Sundays only	.....	8:07 a. m.
4 Daily except Sunday	.....	8:50 a. m.
2 Daily	.....	3:45 p. m.
8 Daily except Sunday	.....	4:22 p. m.
6 Daily	.....	5:55 p. m.

West Bound.		
9 Sundays only	.....	3:47 a. m.
55 Daily except Sunday	.....	4:59 a. m.
7 Daily except Sunday	.....	10:20 a. m.
1 Daily	.....	11:19 a. m.
11 Daily	.....	2:00 p. m.
3 Daily	.....	11:50 p. m.

Train Nos. 26 and 27 are discontinued.

E. MASSMAN, Agent.
W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.,
Vincennes, Ind.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern
Traction Company.



In Effect October 7, 1913.

Northbound		Southbound	
Cars Lv. Sey.		Cars Ar. Sey.	
6:40 a. m. I		C. 6:20 a. m.	
7:40 a. m. I		G. 7:28 a. m.	
9:18 a. m. I		L. 9:00 a. m.	
9:40 a. m. I		L. 9:10 a. m.	
11:18 a. m. I		L. 11:00 a. m.	
11:40 a. m. I		L. 11:10 a. m.	
1:18 p. m. I		L. 1:00 p. m.	
1:40 p. m. I		L. 2:10 p. m.	
3:18 p. m. I		L. 3:00 p. m.	
3:35 p. m. I		L. 4:10 p. m.	
5:40 p. m. I		L. 5:00 p. m.	
6:18 p. m. I		L. 6:10 p. m.	
7:40 p. m. I		L. 7:00 p. m.	
8:18 p. m. I		L. 8:00 p. m.	
8:35 p. m. I		L. 9:10 p. m.	
10:45 p. m. G		L. 10:00 p. m.	
11:59 p. m. C		L. 11:40 p. m.	

I—Indianapolis.
C—Columbus.
G—Greenwood.
*—Hoosier Flyers.
*—Dixie Flyers.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. and C. T. H. and S. E. Railroads for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General offices:—Indianapolis, Ind.



When You have your goods shipped by express, you receive quick service, but at a high express rate.

Why Not have your goods sent by inter-urban and receive quick service but at a low freight rate?

Do You Know you can order goods from Louisville today and receive them early tomorrow morning? Or, if you are in a hurry, you can send them out on a passenger car.

Try This service and you will be agreeably surprised at its promptness, and the care taken in handling your goods.

"Southeastern Line"

Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeastern Railway Company.

NORTHBOUND			
Leave	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Seymour	7:20 am	8:40 am	9:00 am
Bedford	8:53 am	10:13 am	10:30 am
Odion	10:13 am	11:33 am	11:50 am
Elkhart	10:25 am	11:45 am	12:05 pm
Beehunter	10:38 am	11:58 am	12:18 pm
Linton	10:50 am	12:10 pm	12:30 pm
Jasonville	11:23 am	12:43 pm	1:03 pm
Ar. Terre Haute	12:29 pm	1:49 pm	2:09 pm

SOUTHBOUND			
Leave	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Terre Haute	6:50 am	8:10 am	8:30 am
Jasonville	6:46 am	8:06 am	8:26 am
Linton	7:14 am	8:34 am	8:54 am
Beehunter	7:30 am	8:50 am	9:10 am
Elkhart	7:46 am	9:06 am	9:26 am
Odion	7:58 am	9:18 am	9:38 am
Bedford	8:22 am	9:42 am	10:02 am
Ar. Seymour	10:50 am	12:10 pm	12:30 pm

No. 28 Mixed Train Northbound, leaves Westport, 8:30 a. m., arrives Seymour 10:45 a. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 27 Mixed Train Southbound, leaves Seymour 8:30 p. m., arrives at Westport 10:00 p. m., daily except Sunday.



FACTS

We please the most particular when it comes to quality and the most economical when it comes to price. Prompt and courteous attention are two other features that make trading here a pleasure. A trial will convince you that we serve you best.

Specials for Friday and Saturday

All 5c Articles 4c

All 10c Articles .. 8c and 9c

Sugar Cured Jowl Bacon, per pound	15c
Smoked Jowl Bacon, per pound	10c
Picnic Hams, 4 to 6 pounds average per pound	12 1/2c
Fancy Michigan Potatoes, per peck	18c
Fancy Cranberries, per quart	5c
Hershey's Cocoa, 25c size	15c
Hershey's Cocoa, 10c size	7c

MAYES' CASH GROCERY

The Home Of Satisfaction

7 W. SECOND ST. PHONE 658

SEYMOUR DAILY BUSINESS WAS PUBLISHED IN 1882

Copy of Old Paper Contains Many Items of Interest to Older Citizens.

A copy of the Seymour Daily Business for Aug. 16, 1882 belonging to Howard Smallwood, an employee at the Graessle-Mercer plant has been handed to this office for inspection.

The business is published by Emil E. Rettig & Co. The company apparently is composed of L. M. Boland, E. E. Rettig, B. E. Cunningham and Samuel V. Cox. The paper is a five column, four page paper containing in addition to the local news, a fair amount of advertising especially considering that this issue comes in the midsummer season when business is usually quiet.

The first page of this issue is taken up with a speech made by Dr. J. W. P. Gerrish giving his reasons for transferring his allegiance from the Democrat to the Republican party. The political parties had just held their state conventions in which the Democrats had declared themselves opposed to the prohibition amendment which the Republican legislature had voted to submit to the people of the state for ratification.

A city directory gives as city officers: Daniel W. Johnson, mayor; Richard J. Goulding, marshal; Lynn Faulkner treasurer; Eli B. Carress, attorney; Thos. J. Clark, clerk. Councilmen: Joseph Kling, John Humes, A. A. Davison, Geo. E. Clow, John Sherron, John A. Goodale, James H. Robinson, C. C. Frey, Anton Massman and Wm. F. Christopher.

Jason B. Brown was state senator, John T. Shields, representative; Thomas L. Collins, of Salem, circuit judge; and W. T. Branaman, prosecuting attorney.

The county officers were: Frank Burrell, clerk; J. F. Applewhite, sheriff; Wm. Acker, treasurer; Ben F. Price, auditor; J. N. Gallamore, recorder; F. D. Wood, surveyor; Daniel Helper Brown, coroner; John Humes, James W. Owens and Henry Kleinmeyer, commissioners.

The list of township trustees includes several names of men who are still active in business affairs: Brownstown, Oscar Allen, Brownstown. Carr, Elais M. Alter, Medora. Driftwood, M. B. Singer, Valleria. Grassy Fork, A. O. Beldon, Tampico. Hamilton, Jos. McPherson, Cortland. Jackson, J. H. Mitchell, Seymour. Owen, Abraham Branaman, Mooney. Redding, E. J. Miller, Rockford. Salt Creek, William Aeton, Free-town. Vernon, Allen Swope, Crothersville. Washington, Wm. Bretthauer, Dudleytown.

Only five churches are included in the list: Catholic, Rev. Father Schneck, pastor. Baptist, Rev. A. Ogle, pastor. Presbyterian, corner Second and Chestnut streets, Rev. E. C. Trimble, pastor. Methodist, corner Second and Ewing streets, Rev. A. B. Marlatt, pastor. St. Paul, Rev. C. Heinrich, pastor.

Among the advertisers are: Attkisson the clothier; Cordes Bros., hardware; C. H. Gudgel, groceries; Dr. B. P. Smith; Storey & Milhous, drugs; J. W. Massman & Co., dry goods; S. V. Harding, jeweler; J. G. Laupus, jeweler; J. H. Andrews & Co., drugs; Len Hibner, meat market; McNair & Spray, insurance, loans and real estate; H. W. Godfrey, monuments; Platter & Sons, queenware; John C. Groub, wholesale grocer; W. I. Gardiner & Co., hardware; Jesse Bartup, painter; J. Balsley, architect; E. B. Carress, attorney; Wesley Harris, buggy works; B. E. Ford, dentist; Dr. L. S. Appenheimer; Dr. Millard P. Gerrish; G. W. Dannettell, attorney; Cox & King, wall paper and books; J. A. Weaver, real estate; H. M. Schwing & Co., groceries.

The two railroads were the O. & M. with C. C. Frey agent, and the J. M. & I. Four passenger trains each way per day on the O. & M. and three each way on the J. M. & I. made up the time tables. Only one train each way per day on each road is indicated as a mail train. The O. & M. trains left for the west at 10:08 and 10:52 a. m., 10:38 and 11:52 p. m.; for the east at 4:01 and 5:20 a. m., 3:49 and 5:00 p. m. The J. M. & I. trains left for the north at 9:53 a. m., 3:29 and 8:40 p. m. and for the south at 6:10 and 9:53 a. m. and 5:58 p. m.

A Brownstown department was published. Alpha Cox is the editor of this department and announces that all items left with him before noon will be telephoned to the Business office. Extra important news may be telephoned as late as 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The copy of the paper is well preserved, as clearly printed on a good quality of newspaper.

HIGHWAY REPAIR IS STORY OF 7 TO 1

(Continued from first page)

EXPENDITURES.

Supt. of highways.....	\$ 1,322.50
Office supplies and printing	43.99
Postage and express.....	14.26
Assistant superintendents.	4,233.13
Day labor	1,973.59
Teams and driver.....	17,066.16
Engine to grader.....	247.15
23,313 yards gravel.....	1,487.11
722 yards stone.....	883.11
44 barrels cement.....	61.45
Lumber	30.95
64 Ingot iron sewers.....	1,077.44
Sewer pipe	148.43
Dynamite and powder....	8.20
Grader and drag blades..	51.75
10 slip graders.....	48.20
11 road drags.....	181.10
Repairs	25.50
Repairs	118.65
Slate, enders and bats...	5.70
Posts, wire, nails, etc....	22.00
Shovels, axes & small tools	28.40
Miscellaneous items	93.36
Old claims, part 1913.....	613.56
Total expenditures	\$29,787.84
Bal. on hand, \$13,919.78.	

K. of P. Notice.

Work in the Rank of Esquire tonight. Large attendance desired. T. H. Montgomery, C. C.

Fresh Halibut Steaks and Channel Cat Fish. The Model.

ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY WOMAN TO DO HER DUTY

Those Who Stay at Home and Keep a Smiling Face are "Helping in the War."

(By P. M. Sarle, United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Dec. 29—(My Mail to New York)—"Every woman in England who keeps her home together, and who keeps a smiling face, is helping in the war," said Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the first Lord of Admiralty in a speech opening a social club for the wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors in Paddington.

Referring to a statement made by Arthur Straus, M. P., to the effect that her husband, by heading the marine expedition to Antwerp, had really saved England from invasion, she remarked: "That is a very great thing to say of any man, but I do not think it is true. It is your husband and sons who are doing it. It is because of their courage and their faithfulness and endurance that we are able to stay at home away from the horrible sufferings of France and Belgium."

"Sometimes," she continued, "one feels as if we cannot bear this war any longer; but we must go on, because we are fighting so that it can never happen again. I hope that sometimes, when you feel very anxious for your dear ones, you will think of what they are doing day and night. The fleet, although it has never as yet been in battle with the enemy, is keeping constant watch; never for one moment has it relaxed its vigil. We must also think of the men who spend days and nights in the trenches. In the history of the country never have our men been braver; never have they fought better."

"England expects that every woman this day will do her duty." This paraphrase of Nelson's famous order is the text of an appeal issued by the National Council of Public Morals to the Women of Great Britain, particularly the wives and sweethearts of soldiers and sailors. Among the signers are many women of social prominence, including the Duchess of Bedford and the Duchess of Marlborough.

"Woman's duty and woman's work," says the manifesto, "consist in fighting the armies of disorder, want, impurity, and vice, and it is to this end that our spiritual forces must be directed. Lord Kitchener's admonition to the Army on the eve of the war evokes a feeling of gratitude in every mother that so high a standard of English manhood should have been set before our men."

The special aim of the manifesto, it is stated, is to call upon the women of the Empire to help British soldiers and sailors to fight the enemies of demoralization and drink at home, and to live in such a manner as to bequeath a heritage of health and happiness to the children born to the nation.

Three complete hospital units, for Belgium, France, and Serbia respectively are being sent out by the Scottish branches of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (non-militant) which since the beginning of the war has abandoned all suffrage propaganda to devote itself entirely to the needs of the country. So far the Society has collected \$30,000, which has been applied to this hospital work. The organizations consist entirely of women, doctors, surgeons, highly-trained nurses, orderlies and dressers.

Week-end trips home from the trenches are now a regular thing among the British soldiers at the front. The regiments which were engaged during the desperate retreat from Mons, and the subsequent advance north to Ypres, are thoroughly exhausted as the result of three months continuous fighting, and as far as possible they have been withdrawn from the firing line, and replaced by fresh troops. Leave of absence is granted wherever possible and the war-weary veterans make a bee-line across the Channel for a week-end at home.

The names of the lucky ones are published in the orders of the day, and the men selected behave like schoolboys at the end of term. "Telegraph for a dinner at the Trocadero, I'm dining and sleeping out," whoops a young officer and on discovering his name in the list, and in ten hours he is in London. The men's chief grievance is that they have to pay their fare back, but it is expected that this will be remedied. Curiously enough the thing the week-enders from the front want most is news, but they are much disposed to discuss their own doings. "Tired of war talk" is the usual response to queries. Five officers who got leave last week, made for a south-coast resort, went to the best hotel in the place, ordered separate rooms with a fire in each, and for two days had their meals served in bed.

SEYMOUR MARKET.

Wagon wheat	1.35
Corn .....	.65c
Straw, wheat, ton.....	\$6.00
Straw, oats, ton.....	\$7.00
Hay, timothy, loose.....	\$16@19
Hay, timothy, baled.....	\$16@19
Hay, clover, ton.....	\$14@16

POULTRY.

Hens, per pound.....	11c
Springs, 1 1/2 and over, per lb.....	.9c
Guineas, apiece .....	.20c
Ducks, per pound.....	.9c
Geese, per pound.....	.7c
Old roosters, per pound.....	.7c
Turkeys, per pound.....	.14c
Old Toms, per pound.....	.11c
Pigeons, per dozen.....	.75c
Fresh eggs .....	.29c
Butter, per pound.....	.18c

Indianapolis Cash Prices.

By United Press.

January 21, 1915.

WHEAT—Strong.

No. 2 red.....	\$1.39 1/2 @ 1.41 1/2
No. 3 red.....	\$1.37 1/2 @ 1.39 1/2
January	\$1.39
February	\$1.39 1/2
March	\$1.40

CORN—Strong.

No. 3 white.....	.72 1/2 @ .73
No. 4 .....	.72 @ .72 1/2
No. 3 mixed.....	.72 @ .72 1/2

OATS—Strong.

No. 2 white.....	.54 1/2 @ .55
No. 3 mixed.....	.53 1/4 @ .53 3/4

HAY—Steady.

No. 1 timothy.....	\$17.50
No. 2 timothy.....	16.50
No. 1 light clover, mixed.....	16.50
No. 1 clover.....	14.50

Cattle.

RECEIPTS: Hogs 10000; Cattle 700; Sheep 200; Calves 250.

STEERS—

Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward.....\$ 8.25 @ 8.75

Common to medium steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward

Good to choice steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. 7.75 @ 8.35

Common to medium steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. 7.50 @ 8.00

Good to choice steers, 900 to 1,100 pounds. 7.00 @ 7.65

Common to medium steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs. 6.00 @ 7.25

Extra choice feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs. 7.25 @ 7.50

Good feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs..... 6.75 @ 7.25

Medium feeding steers, 600 to 750 lbs. 6.25 @ 6.75

Common to best stockers 5.00 @ 7.00

HEIFERS—

Good to choice heifers. 6.25 @ 7.50

Fair to medium heifers 5.75 @ 6.25

Common to light heifers 5.00 @ 5.75

COWS—

Good to choice cows... 5.75 @ 6.25

Fair to medium cows... 5.75 @ 6.35

Canners and cutters... 3.00 @ 4.50

Common to medium cows and calves... 40.00 @ 55.00

BULLS AND CALVES—

Good to prime export bulls

Good to choice butcher bulls

Common to fair bulls... 5.00 @ 5.75

Common to best veal calves

Common to good heavy calves

Hogs.

Best heavies, 200 lbs. and upward

Mediums and mixed, 190 lbs. and upward.....

Good to choice lights, 160 to 189 lbs.....

Common to good lights, 120 to 160 lbs.....

Best pigs

Light pigs

Bulk of sales.....

Sheep and Lambs.

Good to choice sheep... \$4.25 @ 4.75

Common to medium sheep \$2.50 @ 4.25

Good to choice yearlings. \$6.50 @ 7.00

Common to medium yearlings

Good to best spring lambs \$7.50 @ 8.50

Common to medium spring lambs

Bucks, per 100 lbs.....

Your Opportunity

A Few More Days for Joining the Christmas Money Club

You would not refuse a Christmas gift, especially if it were a check for

\$12.75 to \$63.65 or more

If you have read our advertisements for the past few weeks you realize that by our Christmas Money Club plan we make it so easy for you to receive a Christmas check from us that the check will seem almost like a present from this bank.

It is the easiest, simplest and surest plan for saving money for some definite purpose ever placed before Seymour people.

The mount of your check depends upon the division of the club which you join. You may begin the weekly deposits with 1c, 2c, 5c, 25c, 50c or \$1.00. By joining now your deposits date from December 21, 1914.

All the Bank's Facilities at Disposal of Club Members

Remember that the members of The Christmas Money Club have the privilege of every service the bank is in a position to render.

Should members of the club desire to open a regular checking or savings account, they will find in this bank every modern banking facility. We invite you to become a part of the big

Loan and Trust Family

Come in and talk it over. If you want to save a larger amount by Christmas of 1915 than the sums above mentioned, we will arrange your membership accordingly.

Your questions will be gladly and courteously answered. Call today if possible.

Jackson Co. Loan & Trust Co.

Open Monday and Saturday Nights 7 to 8.

Classified Advertisements.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, second floor, front. Heat and bath. Miss Roseberry, 518 N. Ewing street. Phone Main 84. j12dtf

FOR RENT—7 room cottage, bath, furnace, full basement. 411 N. Chestnut street. E. C. Bollinger. j16dtf

FOR RENT—Cottage, six rooms, bath, gas and electricity, \$14.00. Phone 380. j7d-tf

FOR RENT—7-room house with furnace on Indianapolis Ave. Travis Carter Co. j16dtf

PUMP—Well repairing. John W. Stegner, 26 East Laurel. Phone 429. d2-d&w

CAB SERVICE—If you need a cab call H. F. Cordes. Phone 280-R.

NO HUNTING—Muslin signs 9x17 inches, for posting farms against hunting and trespassing, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen. Call at Republican office. d&w-tf

OLD PAPERS—Plenty of them at the Daily Republican office. Old newspapers 5c per bundle. Daily Republican. tg

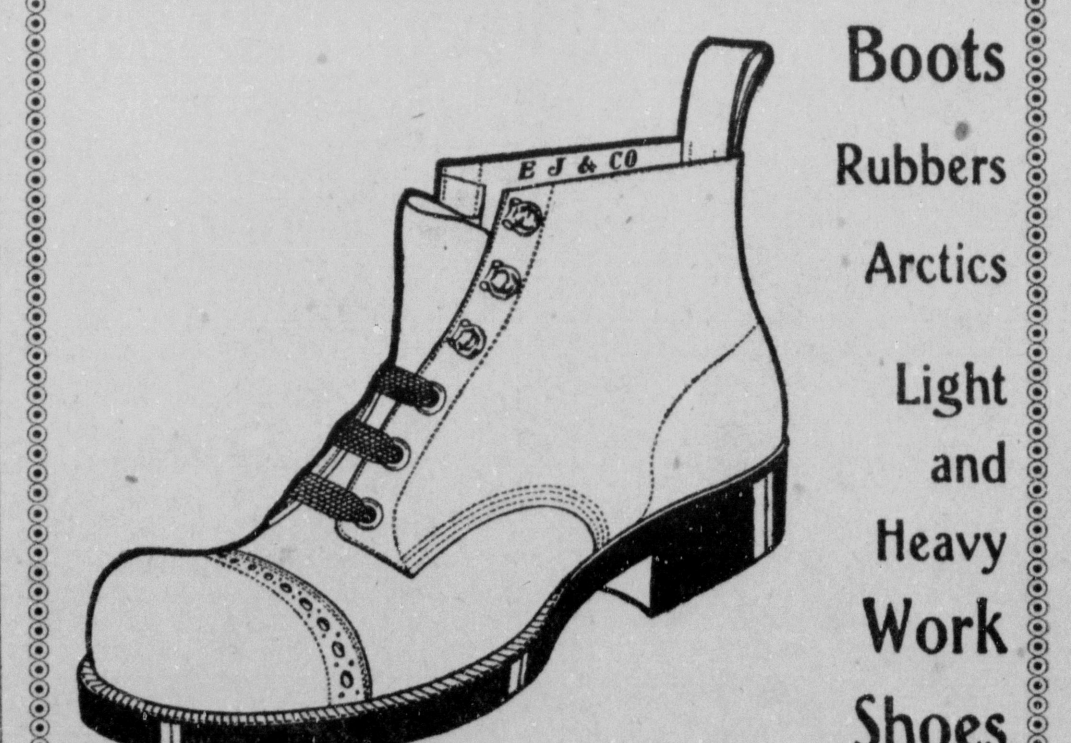
Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Thos. Hays, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
January 21, 1915.	23	10

One of the most sensational and thrilling episodes yet of "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY", will be seen tonight at Majestic.

All hair cuts 20c; shave and neck shave 10c. Sprenger Barber Shop. j2d&w-tf



Boots Rubbers Arctics Light and Heavy Work Shoes

HOADLEY'S SHOE DEPT.